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EARS NO COMPETITION. "23
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UNFORTUNATE.
DIES, NEW REMEDIES
bbon's Dispensary,

NEY STREET,
COMMERCIAL,
tablished in 1854,
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ure, Syphilis,
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Ulcerated Legs

s the pleasure of announcing that he
visiting the principal Hospitals of
nmed practice at his Dispensary, 623
ner of Commercial, San Francisco,
pts and those requiring his services

pared neither time nor money in seek-
dies, and has returned with increased
eviation of human suffering.

rrible Diseases.
sands of persons, both male and fe-
ho are suffering out a miserable exist-
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ytient. Look at their pallid, emacia-
faces and their broken-down constitu-
g them for the happiness of married
pilife. In this horrid situation these
death closes the scene. Let parents,
stand to those who are suffering with
bleffto-destroying maladies—one that
and cured before it be too late. Send
to Doctor Gibbon, a physician who has
and who expects in study for years, and who
he honor to serve all who may favor him with
ous drugs. It is important to those
or to those who are interested in the
lands, to be aroused of the many pre-
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minal Weakness.
ms, the consequence of self-abuse. This
prevalent and dangerous habit is practised
ths exist to a large extent in all ranks of society,
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ms, unless combatted by scientific treat-
: Saltow countenance, dark spots under
the head, ringing in the ears, noise like
ves and rustling of chariots, sometimes
weakness of the limbs, confused vision,
loss of confidence, diffidence in ap-
ars, a dislike to form new acquaintances,
then society, loss of memory, horrible
and various eruptions about the face,
tedbreath, coughs, consumption, night
ats and frequent insanity. If relief be
ild apply immediately, either in person
have a cure effected by his new and as-
ounting Maldisease, which never fails of
and radical cure. Dr. G. will give One
to any person who will prove satisfacto-
e was cured of his complaint by either
proprietors.

MARRIED MEN,
ntemplate marriage, who are suffering
e fearful maladies, should not forget the
illy resting upon them nor delay to
relief. Dr. G. is
ON is responsible, and will give to each
instrument, binding himself to effect a
nent cure, or make no charge.
ation strictly confidential. Office hours
from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

RED AT HOME.
distance may be CURED AT HOME,
letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symp-
time the disease has continued, and have
ity forwarded, free from observation and
part of the country, with full and plain
closing Ten Dollars coin, in registered
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n to the Unfortunate.
San Francisco make and pretenders
sworn-to certificates, dupe the unwary,
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. The only way to avoid imposition is
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not deceive people, by exhibiting bogus
, pretended patients' letters, etc. Dr.
y persons who may call at his office of
e disease that he proposes to cure.
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ss Francisco. Post Office Box 1,057.
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APERIENT.
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Letters attesting its Wonderful Tonic
Billous qualities swarm in from every
ction has been settled whether artificial
ruly not be equal to those which burst
e earth in a state of Nature. They can; and the
which undoubtedly pure and genuine.
Be cautious. Accept none other. Sold

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Notice.
OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER TRANS-
N COMPANY, a corporation formed un-
State of Oregon for the formation of pri-
for the purpose of navigating the lower
umbia river and its tributaries, with its
d, with a Capital Stock of seventy-five
divided into seven hundred and fifty
dred dollars each, will be open for sub-
ock of the Company on the 27 h day of
L. at the following places, where all
e had in relation to the Company
SCHNEIDER & BRO.'S, Portland.
E OF NAT. H. LANE, East Portland.
E OF JAS. T. CRUIKSHANK,
St. Helens.
YLEY'S, Astoria.
ll be appointed to take subscriptions in
S. BENNETT,
JOSEPH COPELAND,
J. McLELLAND,
Corporators.

R RENT.
LES NORTH OF PORTLAND. STOCK
r sale.
—Farm 3 miles East of Portland.
ontract for Fencing a Farm—the party
haul and lay them up
ouse on Fourth St., between Jackson
on Clay and 14th. House on 7th
veral Houses in East Portland.
—Desirable homestead tracts of land
ny terms.
ooe DeLASHMUTT & BUECH.

tion of Partnership.
ERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING
M. DYER and S. G. BUNTING, under
DYER & BUNTING, is dissolved by
All accounts due the late firm must be
ting, who is authorized to receipt for
ill be continued at the old stand by S.
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Notice.
NERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING
me of FRONE & FRISBIE, in Love's
dissolved by mutual consent. Said
ed to collect all debts due said firm,
emands against the same.
J. M. FRONE,
WILL FRISBIE.

The Daily Oregonian.

VOL XI. PORTLAND, OREGON SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1871. NO 218

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning, except Sunday, and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 25 cents a week. Single copies, 10 cents. By Mail or Express, to any part of the State at $10 per annum in advance; $5 for six months; $3 for three months. Advertising at the rates stated.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the best articles in the Daily, will be published every Saturday morning, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the State at $3 per annum; $2½ for six months, and $1 for three months, in advance.

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"THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,"

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REMOVAL.

MRS. M. A. WINNE

HAS REMOVED HER DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the Brick Building on the North Side of Washington st., bet. Fifth and Sixth. a24lm

By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

EASTERN DATES TO NOV. 17.

EASTERN STATES.

New York News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The probability of Tweed fleeing from the city is the subject of much discussion. It is stated on reliable authority that he has about perfected arrangements for flight, and that any moment may witness his departure. Yesterday he was said to be trying to dispose of his Erie stock. Well informed Tammanyists think it will take some time to render portable his great wealth, but it is definitely known that most of his property has been undergoing conversion into green backs for a long while past, and that his many assignments make it a matter of ease for him to leave on short notice. Tweed's resignation is believed to be in the hands of Mayor Hall, and will probably be made public in a few days. No appointment has been made to fill his place, though the Mayor has been trying to force the place upon several. There is much difficulty in obtaining men to accept any vacant offices under Tammany, since the election. The Mayor has been unable to get persons to take any of several important places recently made vacant, there is so little time between now and the meeting of the Legislature, when it is expected the whole city government will be recast. It is likely that vacancies existing will continue until that time.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Official returns from 53 counties in Illinois show Beveridge's majority to be 5,403.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 14.—Official returns of the late election are not all in, but enough to show that Austin (Rep.) will have at least 13,000 majority. It has now reached 10,600, and Districts from which no returns have been received will give 2,300 more. The Legislature stands on joint ballot 101 Republicans to 46 Democrats. Senate 31 Republicans to 10 Democrats; House 70 Republicans to 30 Democrats.

The first snow of the season fell yesterday to the depth of an inch and a half.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Four hundred Chinese are engaged to work in the Raritan Woolen Mills in Summerville, New York.

An unknown man was found dead at the New Haven depot this morning with $2,500 in his pocket.

New York Politics.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—It has been determined to make the Apollo Hall (the Democratic Reform organization under whose auspices the last campaign was conducted,) the leading institution of the Democracy of New York. In the new organization all of the political elements of the Democracy will be embraced; but those who have been prominent in connection with Tammany, will, however, be excluded from membership. Since the election honest men are fast leaving Tammany, whose power seems to be completely overthrown.

It is understood that Samuel G. Courtney will be Chairman of the Committee of the new organization. The reform leaders are receiving hundreds of communications from prominent Democrats in the West and in the interior of the State, urging the formation of a new organization upon a reform basis, and rejoicing at the downfall of the corrupt Tammany.

The Board of Health feel no uneasiness about cholera, but profess some relative to smallpox, though only eight new cases have occurred in the whole city sity since Saturday.

The assistant engineer of the steamship *Erin* was killed to-day, being accidentally thrown among the machinery by the lurch of the ship, when off Sandy Hook.

Arrest of Murderers.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—Last night the citizens of Henryville, Indiana, near where the brutal murder of Park and his family occurred on Saturday night last, put a rope round the neck of Geo. Johnson, a negro implicated in the murder, and telling him that the crime had been traced to his hands, demanded to know the accomplices. Johnson, thinking all was discovered, made full confession, stating that two negroes named Squire Taylor and Davis, planned the murder with himself, believing Park had $4,000 or $5,000 of church money in his house. Johnson says he watched outside while Davis held the light and Taylor committed the bloody deed. He says that the partners refused to divide fairly with him. They got only 1,400. The whereabouts of the accomplices was learned and a party immediately started to effect their arrest, which was done. The excitement was such that the officers had to take the murderers through the woods to avoid the mob and bring them to Jeffersonville, where they are lodged in jail.

Storm and Shipwreck.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The brig *C. E. Sweet*, from Philadelphia for Portland, was lost seven miles off Sandy Hook on Friday night. The captain's wife and three of the crew were drowned. A strong northeast gale prevailed all the evening with a heavy rain. There are no arrivals from sea and marine disasters are feared.

The telegraph is working badly in all directions.

The schooner *J. & C. Merritt* was capsized off Barnett on Saturday night, the captain and four men being drowned.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The weather reports received to-night from the U. S. signal stations show that very high winds are prevailing at Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit and a heavy storm at New York. The velocity of the wind at the latter point is reported at 45 miles an hour. The weather here to-night is the coolest of the season, but it is clear and calm.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The Illinois Legislature meets to-morrow. Gov. Palmer's message will be largely devoted to Chicago, including an elaborate review of the military occupation of the city.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Charles Francis Adams sailed to-day for Geneva.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The Board of Health report shows the number of cases of small pox last week as 141—a falling off from the previous week of 85 cases.

Starved to Death—Railroad Accident.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Ann Dockrell, a poor woman, was found dead in a chanty in New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday, with her head nearly eaten off by rats.

A train of the New Jersey railroad ran into a Hudson city car at Newark avenue crossing, this evening, when eighteen or twenty inmates were more or less hurt; two are fatally.

Murder and Suicide.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—At Kenosha, Wis., this afternoon, E. Morris, an old resident, shot and killed his wife, with one barrel of a shotgun and blew his own brains out with the other.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 15.—A vessel seen from the Highlands this afternoon, supposed to be one of the Russian fleet, stood off shore until morning.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The gale last night lifted the roof from a four story brick building, 359 Water street, and threw it bodily on to a building at pier 9, East river, which it seriously damaged.

A large quantity of lime and cement belonging to John L. Lyons, was destroyed at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, Brooklyn. An unknown schooner was sunken near Atlantis. The crew was saved.

In Hudson county, New Jersey, the ravages of the gale were fearful, losses amounting to $100,000. Among other property destroyed were the car buildings of the North Hudson county railroad, with six cars.

Commenting upon the case of the steamer *Franklin*, the sanitary Committee of the Board of Health to-day made a report upon the cholera, reiterating the former recommendations to the authorities and citizens, asking a thorough execution of precautionary measures. They say the streets are still in a dangerous state of uncleanness, and direct the Sanitary Inspector to institute the proper measures of relief.

The Secretary of War is condemned for refusal to direct returns to be made to the Board of Contagious and Infectious Diseases of the sanitary condition of the troops at posts within the city limits, and to enforce needful sanitary ordinances and regulations. Assistant Inspectors are appointed to attend to vaccination in view of the increase of smallpox. Eleven new cases of cholera occurred to-day among the *Franklin* passengers.

The hospital ship *Delaware* has gone to the lower bay.

Giles E. Cradackafer of the Panama Steamship Co., was struck by a mutinous sailor on board the steamship *Honduras*, with a belaying pin, on the 23d ult., and fatally injured. He died next day. The murderer is a man named Miles. He was arrested.

The Board of Canvassers of Brooklyn, report the only Democrats elected on the city ticket to be Mayor Powell and City Treasurer Sprague. The Republicans have all the rest of the offices.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 15.—A storm has raged here heavily all day. The tide was higher than for many years. Much damage has been done to the wharves and shipping. The eastern railroad track on the Hampton marshes is submerged. Small bridges are washed away. No trains have passed either way since noon. Both travel and mails between Boston and Portland are interrupted.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—High tide to day on Chelsea beach and vicinity, temporarily interrupted the passage of trains on the Eastern track.

PORTLAND, Nov. 15.—The storm is very severe here. The wharves have been submerged and somewhat damaged.

A severe gale passed over Providence this forenoon. Fences, chimneys and some buildings were blown down.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 15.—At Blackstone, this afternoon, Mrs. Frances Alfield took her young child and chopped its head to pieces with an ax. The mother, who is probably insane, made an attempt to drown herself.

The Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Additional accounts show that the effect of the storm in this vicinity on Tuesday night, and by high tide yesterday, was quite severe. A large portion of the Harlem flats in Jersey were washed away, and the Morris canal was overflowed, submerging basements, carrying off lumber-boats, yachts, etc., damaging over $10,000 worth of property. The lecture room of the Methodist Church at Bergen Heights was blown down, and the church damaged. In Newark over $20,000 worth of property was destroyed by wind and water. Several unfinished houses were demolished, and cellars and basements flooded. At Elizabeth a brick foundry and five buildings were blown down, and the damage to shipping is considerable, and it is expected further losses will be reported.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Twenty-three bids for gold to day from 110 @ 20-100 and 111 5-100 for $5,500; $800 of the amount advertised for sale; $1,000,000 will go at from 111 to 111 5-100. The new Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail are in session considering the best means of supplying a deficiency in the Board caused by the ineligibility of two members, who were elected yesterday. The indications are that matters will be amicably arranged between the old and new Boards, and that to the latter will be given the control of the Company.

The ship *Edith*, which sailed Tuesday last for San Francisco, returned yesterday to the lower Bay.

It is stated that ring men have decided on Francis M. Bixby, a well known merchant of this city, to succeed Tweed when he resigns. It is understood that he will accept. Ingersoll further states that his son's bail bond is ready. No arrests have been attempted.

The first snow of the season commenced falling this morning.

Thirteen new cases of cholera yesterday in the ship *Delaware* at the lower quarantine.

A steamer is announced this morning anchored off Sandy Hook, and two vessels of the Russian fleet.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Reports from London say it is estimated to £10,000,000 belonging to the French Government, of deposit there, is held for the payment of the German indemnity.

The monetary disturbance in Paris has partially abated. It is reported that the Bank of France intends to double its capital, making it 37,000,000 francs.

Money is plenty in Germany, and is rapidly drifting into American securities. Germany will early next year redeem £30,000,000 of war loans, in January and February.

PORTLAND, Nov. 15.—The storm interfered materially with railroad travel throughout the State. Trains on the Grand Trunk railroad were delayed two or three hours. Several passengers were injured by the train running off the track at Farmerville on the Bangor route to Boston, last night. Nobody killed.

Ku Klux Outrages in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 6.—Dispatches state that six Ku Kluxes were arrested in Raney county, charged with murder, arson, burglary and rape. They whipped Mr. Housley and son, and drove W. O. Brakens and wife out of their house and burned it. They went to the house of Ward Brakens—a blind man—burst open the door and beat him nearly to death. They tore an infant from Mrs. Brakens and dashed it across the room. Three of the villians outraged her; she is in a dying condition. A Yorkville dispatch states that the prisoners there will be turned over to the United States civil authorities for trial next week.

The Chicago National Bank.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The examiner, designated by the Comptroller of Currency, to make an investigation of the affairs of the Chicago National Bank, damaged by the late fire, reports that the loss will be much less than was estimated just after the fire, and under the circumstances the bank is in excellent condition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—An evening paper says it is understood that some four shipping merchants are preparing claims against the British Government to be presented to the Geneva Commission for the return of the war premium they paid in 1863 and 1864, after the escape of the pirate *Alabama* from the port of Liverpool. Papers are for about a million dollars of such claims, which have already been put in form, it allowed. The question may come up as to how far, if at all, the claims of underwriters under the Washington treaty, were to be paid for war premiums received.

The Pacific mail matter has been amicably adjusted.

The new Board met to-day and elected A. B. Stookwell President, and F. W. G. Ballows Vice President. The resignations of Messrs. Clews and Lockwood were accepted. They were made individual stockholders and elected to fill vacancies.

John Mitchell gained a point in his suit against Gen. Dix for alleged false imprisonment, Judge McCunn denying the motion to transfer to the United States Court, for the reason that it did not come under the laws of Congress of 1863 or 1868. The arrest occurred June, 1865, subsequent to the date fixed by the President's proclamation at the close of the rebellion.

The rumor of the resignation by Tom Fields of his seat in the Assembly, is untrue.

An Albany special says Gov. Hoffman met the Democratic State Senators at Troy to-day to consider the propriety of an extra session of the Legislature to pass the new Reform charter, already drafted by O'Conor, Tilden and others for New York and Brooklyn.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 16.—Official returns for Governor, shows Parker's majority 6,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—One more death from cholera occurred at the Westbank hospital.

A Scranton dispatch says consternation prevails at Hyde Park in consequence of the caving of earth over the Oxford mine. The buildings are badly shaken, but no injury to life.

ROCKLAND, Me., Nov. 13.—The severest gale known for years, commenced Tuesday night and continues still. The water ran higher in our harbor yesterday than has been known since 1855. The wharves and shipping are badly damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—It has been snowing all day.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 16.—The storm continues, but the tides are not so high as yesterday. The roads by the seaside toward Hampton are seriously injured. No trains over the Eastern Railroad have arrived since the storm commenced.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.—The grand jury of Clark county, Indiana, has found true bills against Sol. Taylor, C. Davis, and Geo. Johnson, negroes, for the Parks murder. Testimony is strong against them. Taylor's grandson, 10 years old, corroborates Johnson's confession. The feeling is very strong against the prisoners. An attempt to lynch them may be made. Helen, Parks' youngest daughter is sinking fast. Evelina seems better, but it is hardly possible for her to recover. There is hardly a doubt left that the prisoners killed the Parks family for money.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—The three negro murderers of the Park family near Henryville, Indiana, were taken from the jail at Charlestown at 2 o'clock this morning by a mob of fifty persons disguised, and were hung half a mile from the town.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—It is probable that Mr. Dick, a lawyer of this city, will be appointed successor to Caleb Cushing as counsel for the United States before the American and Spanish Commission.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A special dispatch from Scranton reports that the caving of the mine at Hyde Park created great excitement. The first shock was felt about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, when the people fled terror stricken from their dwellings. The caving of the ground which occurred over the Oxford mine caused the settling of buildings overhead some two feet. The area of ground caved in is about thirty acres, and the damage to property is over $30,000. Immense fissures were made in the principal avenues and streets. Many houses will be pulled down. The Postoffice sunk some 18 inches and continues to settle. The whole town is in danger as the ground is settling. The mines are deserted at Scranton, and the various streets are crowded by people discussing the situation. The vein which caved is known as the Diamond vein, and is 240 feet below the surface. It was worked out ten years ago, previous to its purchase by the Delaware, Lackawana & Western Company.

Jay Gould has withdrawn from Tweed's bail bonds. His withdrawal is due to unwillingness to be examined as to his sufficiency by counsel for the prosecution, which was to have been demanded. It was their intention to prove that legal claims against Gould would probably be overbalanced by the amount for which he was pledged. Three friends of Tweed's were substituted for Gould. They are, Jacob Vanderbilt, no occupation, Charles Gordoll and Charles Develin, contractors. The counsel of Tweed have served on Charles O'Conor a demurrer alleging that plaintiffs have not legal capacity to sue in the action; that complaint does not state sufficient facts to base cause of action; that complaint is defective in not including Mayor, Aldermen, Supervisors, and community of the city as defendants. The point raised is that there is no legal right of the people maintained in such an action. The *Tribune* editorially says that the choice of localities for holding the National Convention for 1872 is narrowed down to Cincinnati and New York, and the Executive Committee will make a selection by Jan. 14th.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—It is officially stated that Secretary Boutwell in his next report will strongly recommend necessary legislation for the payment thereof of interest on so much of the loan as is or may hereafter be placed abroad. This, it is claimed and believed, will greatly extend the European market for U. S. securities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—By account of Pension agent Calhoun, of Philadelphia, he is found to be defaulter to the amount of $11,000. He was given till to-day to make the amount good and resign, failing in which, he will be removed. Other pension accounts are being closely scrutinized. The American and British Claims Commission yesterday rejected a memorial from a woman on account of disrespectful language therein. The Commission last night had a formal dinner.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Panama dates to the 2d inst. are received, and state that Captain Crockett, of the steamer *Guatamala*, was killed by a mutinous sailor at Panama.

The Assembly of Bolivia rejected the federal constitution.

The reported assassination of President Moreno, of Ecuador, is untrue.

Archbishop Pina and the bishop of Guatemala are both expelled from Guatemala for meddling in the late revolution.

A heavy earthquake occurred at Iquiqui and the interior towns of Peru on the 5th of October. Considerable damage was done to buildings in Iquiqui, and among the people the effect was most disastrous. At Valparaiso the Patheon church, 18 houses and one of the river dams were destroyed. The towns of Usgamegi, Guaqualina and Pachica also suffered severely. Few lives were lost. The steamer *Panama* felt an earthquake at sea. There was a shock felt at Arica on the 4th and 10th, but there were no buildings damaged. There was an earthquake on the 25th ult. at Bojo, Chili, but not of a serious nature.

Small-pox is spreading at Santa Rosa, Chili, and has also broken out among the southern towns and at Buenos Ayres.

The English ship *Wellford*, from Callao for Germany, was lost off Cape Horn. The crew was saved.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

French Affairs.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Garland has been appointed Embassador from France to Italy.

Picard, late Minister of the Interior, is appointed Minister to Belgium.

From London.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A fire at Genova to-day destroyed two blocks of houses. Tremendous consternation prevailed, but the military preserved order.

The statement that the Pope requested a residence in France is untrue.

Scott Russell writes to the papers to-day giving a history of the so-called social movements. He says that if Prince Albert were living he would have been its leader. The movement originated in a proposal for a reunion between Peers and workingmen. He denies most positively its object or methods were political or revolutionary, and strongly advocates perseverance of efforts in the interest of social progress and reform.

Spanish Affairs.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—The motion for a vote of want of confidence in the Government, which the supporters of Borilla propose, will be considered at the special request of Ministers themselves.

The Persian Famine.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—In a letter in the London *Times* of the 1st inst. from Persia, an English official states that the people there are mercy emaciated than ever. At least 2,500 besiege the English residency for food every morning, and in their rush actually crushed two women to death in the streets, and young children are lying about the streets scarcely recognizable as human beings.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Letters from Constantinople represent the cholera as spreading in the city. The number of deaths increase daily.

Fire at Geneva, Switzerland.

GENEVA, Nov. 13.—A terrible fire broke out this morning and continues to night without abatement. The Rue Rhone, on which the fire originated, is a scene of ruin. A large number of buildings have fallen a prey to the devouring element.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—The Moscow *Gazette*, in an editorial article, counsels Russia to demand the neutralization of Denmark and cession of Schleswig to the latter as a means to counteract the power of Prussia on the Baltic.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—In the Cortes to-day Senior Lorilla denied that the first Spanish Ministry formed after the restoration which drove Queen Isabella from the throne entertained a project for the sale of Cuba to the United States. Much excitement was created in the Cortes by a speech from Senior Figuero adverting to the policy of punishment by Spain of San Domingo, during which the session of the day terminated.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Disraeli has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow over Professor John Ruskin who was nominated.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Heavy gales were raging all day yesterday and last night on the British coast. Several casualties to shipping are reported. No American vessels mentioned.

ROME, Nov. 16.—The Pope intends to address a protest to the Great Powers relative to the expulsion of nuns and the suppression of certain international religious houses.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—Count Andrassy, the new Premier and Assistant French Minister to this Court, exchanged visits several times since the elevation of the former to the head of the Ministry of the Empire.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—It is reported that Jules Favre received an important appointment, possibly an ambassadorship of the highest order.

A dispatch from Constantinople reports 180 cholera deaths last week.

Another colliery explosion occurred at Wigan. The report was heard for miles around. Six persons are known to have been killed and a number injured.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 16.—Various reports have been circulated in regard to Jules Favre, late French Minister of Foreign Affairs. Some had it he had been appointed Envoy to Belgium, others that he would be sent to London on a mission of special importance. A dispatch to the *Independence Belge*, from Paris, states that no appointment has been made, but it is known that the question of making Favre Ambassador of France to Great Britain is under consideration in the French Cabinet.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—The Bohemian Diet still refuses to send Deputies to the Reichrath. The Imperial Government is discuss

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R. GIBBON, 625 Kearny street, near
San Francisco. Post Office Box 1,957.
O PUT BOX 1,967 ON THE LETTER.
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ents will please inform DR. GIBBON
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TKINSON AND WOODWARD,

Alder and Front streets,

HAVE FOR SALE

RMS AND UNIMPROVED LANDS
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ALSO,
City Property
AND AND EAST PORTLAND,
consisting of
S, HOUSES AND LOTS. ALSO, SOME
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J. L. ATKINSON,
TYLER WOODWARD. Notary Public.

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LES NORTH OF PORTLAND. STOCK
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—Desirable homestead tracts of land
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DELASHMUTT & BURCH.

EMOVAL!
OSKOWITZ & RISLEY
VED THEIR REAL ESTATE AND
Business from the St. Charles Hotel to
2 Front Street,
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l time, during business hours, ready
BEST BARGAINS IN THE MARKET
½ acres Choice Beaver Dam Land to
Property.
RIDER, MOSKOWITZ & RISLEY.

AL GARDEN.
EAST PORTLAND.
RNAN, Proprietor,
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
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Sit. His Greenhouse is stocked with
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HAVING SALOON AND
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EN THE ABOVE OLD ESTABLISHED
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PHILLIP DeSOUZER & CO.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XI. PORTLAND, OREGON SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1871. NO. 218

SUPPLEMENT.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Still butting their heads against the stone wall of ignorance. The Governor of Kentucky in his last annual message says: "I will never consent to the giving of one dollar for the education of the blacks in this State." Nesby could scarcely do better than that.

An effort is being made in Chicago to save valuable fruit and ornamental trees that were scorched and withered by the fire. In many instances the vitality of the trunk and roots has not been destroyed; so by cutting of the trees and covering the wounds with a heavy coat of grafting wax, many can be preserved, and next spring will throw out an abundance of sprouts and shoots. Some kinds, of course, will not sprout, and these are utterly lost.

Bunker Hill is to be graded down forty-six feet, and many large buildings are to be lowered. A cemetery containing eight thousand bodies is also to be removed. The earth will be used to fill up the Charlestown flats, and will add one hundred and fifty acres to the area of that town. It so happens that the great monument glorying in the name of Bunker Hill is on another eminence and will not be disturbed. The work of cutting down the hill will cost many millions of dollars.

And now another literary star has appeared in England. This time it is an old man and a native of that country, named Hake, who has always lived in seclusion, never read a line of Pope, Milton or Dryden, and is as unpolluted as any "hoary-headed swain" can be. But he has produced a volume of poems that is making a sensation. May we venture to suppose that though this new candidate for poetic immortality had scarcely ever heard of such names as Dryden and Pope he had heard of and even read Joaquin Miller, and that to this fortunate circumstance the world is indebted for these new poetic treasures? It is a good thing to cultivate the critics, and perhaps Mr. Hake has learned the trick of it. Byron, in one of his rollicking poems, said: "I've bribed my grandmother's *Review*, the *British*," thus satirizing the critics who are supposed sometimes to vend good opinion for pay. What made the matter in the case of the British more funny was that that staid review seriously and gravely denied the imputation.

The illustrated papers of course all have a portrait of the Grand Duke Alexis. The illustrated paper which at this time does not have a picture of Alexis will lose at least one hundred thousand subscribers. These pictures are anything but flattering to Alexis. He seems to be one of the kind of distinguished persons whose greatness does not beam out from the countenance. He looks as though he might some time have been a dignified salesman in a ready-made clothing store, not always would take him for a Prince, with the royal blood leaping in gorgeous magnificence through its superior veins. He has a high forehead, but really is not sufficiently royal in appearance to satisfy the cravings of the great republican heart of this country. If portraits are all that they pretend to be, it is to be feared that his friends in America will be largely disappointed in Alexis.

The newspapers are still talking about Catacazy. It is understood that as soon as the visit of the Russian Prince is over, Mr. Catacazy, if not recalled sooner, will receive his passports. There is no doubt that he has grossly violated his privileges as an Ambassador, chiefly by articles written by him for the newspapers, in which he has meddled officiously with our business. The Czar ought to recall this meddlesome and uncivil fellow and send him to some country in which there are no newspapers.

There appears to be an ambitious rivalry among the Democratic papers for the position of leader of the newest Democratic fashions. Just now they are coming forward with their new, newer or newest departures. In these propositions we see something very like an acceptance of the fact that the Democratic party is suffering from a bad nerve. Its rebellion in the South and its unfaithfulness in the North have left an odium which it can not get rid of; therefore it struggles with distracting propositions; now to take a new departure in profession; now to take up candidates who have not the Democratic tint; and now to assume the passive policy in the hope that when the pressure of opposition is taken off, the Republicans will divide, and will nominate two candidates, from whom the Democrats can make a selection. All this is a handsome tribute to the Republican party.

The widow of William Tell, a "lineal descendant of the Swiss hero of that name," is receiving a pension from our government, her late husband, the said "lineal descendant" and so forth, having perished in our late war. We trust that this fact will forever set at rest and silence those infidels who, not only pronounce the famous archery story and Gessler, the Austrian tyrant, creations of romance, but insist that the great patriot and wonderful sharp-shooter, himself, never had earthly existence. We now have the testimony of "one of the family," that William Tell, "the Swiss hero," did live and love, and have his being in the mountains and valleys of the land he loved. Didn't the late patriot know his own pedigree for nearly six hundred years backwards? Funny if he didn't know who he was!

There is a proposition on foot to open uninterrupted water communication between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic ocean by way of the Tennessee river and thence by canal across the State of Georgia to the Ocmulgee river. It is claimed that this will be one of the greatest and most useful enterprises ever undertaken on this continent and that it is demanded by the great and rapid growth of the commerce of the South which must rely on the mouth of the Mississippi for an outlet. Incident to this it may be stated that the engineer in charge of the work of dredging at the mouth of the Mississippi recently reported that he had secured a depth of eighteen and a half feet of water, but a heavy storm arose and in twenty-four hours filled up his excavations and destroyed his whole summer's work.

It is believed that Dr. Livingstone will bring further information regarding the sources of the Nile and thus help to clear up mysteries which have been a subject of wonder from the earliest ages. Herodotus mentions a theory regarding the floods of the Nile which was prevalent in his time. It was supposed then that the rise of its waters was caused by the connection of the river with the circumfluous ocean. In Homeric geography ocean was a stream flowing entirely around the world. Milton, following the Homeric idea, uses the term "ocean stream." The discovery of the great lakes from which the Nile flows has solved the most interesting points of the problem regarding the origin of the river, but it remains to be shown what streams feed the lakes and where they take their rise. Dr. Livingstone has been passing through a region which it is believed will throw light on the subject.

CURIOSITY OF MEMORY.—John Kemble used to say that he could learn a whole number of the *Morning Post* in four days; and General Christie made a similar assertion; but it is not known how far either of them verified this statement. Robert Dillon could repeat in the morning six columns of a newspaper which he had read over night. During the Repeal debates in the House of Commons, thirty-seven years ago, one of the members wrote out his speech, sent it to the newspapers, and repeated it to the House in the evening; it was found to be the same verbatim as that which he had written out. John Fuller, a land agent in Norfolk, could remember every word of a sermon, and write it out correctly after going home; this was tested by comparing his written account with the clergyman's manuscript. Scaliger could repeat a hundred verses or more after having read them a single time. Seneca could repeat two thousand words on hearing them once. Magliabecchi, who had a prodigious memory, was once put to a severe test. A gentleman lent him a manuscript, which was read and returned; the owner, some time afterwards, pretending he had lost it, begged Magliabecchi to write out as much as he could remember; whereupon the latter, appealing to his memory, wrote out the whole essay. Cyrus, if some of the old historians are to be credited, could remember the name of every soldier in his immense army. There was a Corsican boy who could rehearse forty thousand words, whether sense or nonsense, as they were dictated, and then repeated them in the reversed order without making a single mistake. A physician of Massachusetts, about half a century ago, could repeat the whole of "Paradise Lost" without a mistake, although he had not read it for twenty years. Euler, the great mathematician, when he became blind, could repeat the whole of Virgil's "Æneid," and could remember the first line and the last line in every page of the particular edition which he had been accustomed to read before he became blind.

One kind of retentive memory may be considered as the result of sheer hard work, a determination towards one particular achievement, without reference either to cultivation or to memory on other subjects. This is frequently shown by persons in humble life in regard to the Bible. An old beggar man at Stirling, known some forty years ago as Blind Alick, afforded an instance of this. He knew the whole of the Bible by heart; insomuch that, if a sentence were read to him, he could name book, chapter, and verse for, if the book, chapter, and verse were named, he could give the exact words. A gentleman, to test him, repeated a verse, purposely making one verbal inaccuracy; Alick hesitated, named the place where the passage is to be found, but at the same time pointed out the verbal error. The same gentleman asked him to repeat the ninetieth verse of the seventh chapter of the book of Numbers. Alick almost instantly replied—"There is no such verse; that chapter has only eighty-nine verses."

THE WISCONSIN HORRIOR—THIRTY-TWO PERSONS DROWNED IN A WELL.—An eye-witness of the recent devastating fires near Uniontown, Wisconsin, relates an incident, occurring during the conflagration, which is absolutely unparalleled in the history of all similar horrors. He writes:

The most horrible of all was at Boorman's well. Mr. Boorman's house was the largest in the village, and in the center of the yard, midway between the house and barn, was a large but shallow well. Several of the neighbors were supplied with water from this fountain, and it is likely that in the conflagration, when all hope was cut off, the neighborhood, insane with terror, thronged with one purpose to this well. The ordinary chain and wheel pump in that place had been removed, and the wretched people had leaped into the well as the last refuge. Boards had been thrown down to prevent them from being drowned, but evidently the relentless fury of the fire drove them pell-mell into the pit, to struggle with each other and die, some by drowning and others by fire and suffocation. None escaped. Thirty-two bodies were found there; they were in every imaginable position, but the contortions of their limbs and the agonized expressions of their faces told the awful tale.

All the houses along the road down to Sturgeon Bay were reduced to ashes, and in them, or near by, were the blackened corpses of the ill-fated residents. Twelve only are as yet known to have escaped. These ran to the lake and plunged to their necks in the water.

"Blackwood" for October has a clever article on American books, which treats the mass of books turned out from our publishing-houses with deserved contempt. It does not spare the later works of even Mrs. Stowe, but brushes them by as of no sort of account in the formation of a new national literature. But "The Luck of Roaring Camp" finds favor in its eyes. "It answers the highest and noblest purpose of fiction. There is more in it than in scores of three-volume novels. It opens to us a whole new and strange world, showing not one man but a crowd of men, sadly abandoned of everything that is lovely and of good report, yet still made in God's image, and possessing such qualities, hidden under the crust of profanity and reckless sinfulness, as make us pause and tremble ere we condemn." "There never was a more, vivid, never a more affecting picture, drawn in fewer words. It is terse as a drama ought to be, full of light and darkness and atmosphere as a picture, instinct at once with humor and tenderness." "All of which and much more in the same vine, must make Mr. Bret Harte feel exceedingly comfortable."

A CHICAGO INCIDENT.—There was one life lost at the burning of the Sherman House in Chicago. The victim had been carousing that night with a party of friends, and retired by the aid of his comrades, shortly after 12 o'clock. When the flames threatened the fated building they went to arouse him, but found the door locked. By dint of tremendous pounding they managed to make him hear. "What's er matter," huskily asked the half conscious inebriate. "Get up quick," was the reply, "the hotel is on fire." "Ell on fire? What's er pose I care? Isn't 'ell [hic] 'ways on fire?" Just at that moment a great volume of smoke burst through the hall-way, and the wretched man was left to his fate.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

DECISION IN THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT, BY JUDGE DEADY.

By the common law a child born within the allegiance of the United States, is born a subject thereof, without reference to the political status or condition of its parents.

By article 3 of the Convention of October 20, 1818 (8 Stat. 249) between the United States and Great Britain, it was agreed that the Oregon Territory should "be free and open" "to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two powers," which Convention was continued in force until the Convention of June 15, 1846 (9 Stat. 869), Held, that during the period of such joint occupation the country, as to British subjects thereto, was British soil and subject to the jurisdiction of the King of Great Britain, but as to citizens of the United States, it was American soil and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; and that a child born in such territory in 1823 of British subjects, was born in the allegiance of the King of Great Britain and not that of the United States.

The Indian tribes within the territory of the United States are independent political communities, and a child thereof though born within the limits of the United States is not a citizen thereof, because not born subject to its jurisdiction.

The XIV Article of the Constitution of the United States, commonly called the XIV Amendment, is only declaratory of the common law rule on the subject of citizenship by birth, and therefore does not include Indians or others not born subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

In 1823 and prior thereto, the Chinook Indians were an independent political community inhabiting the Oregon territory, at and near the mouth of the Columbia river; and in said year the plaintiff was born at Fort George (now Astoria) of a father who was an alien and a British subject and a mother who was a Chinook Indian; Held, that the plaintiff is either to be deemed to follow the condition of his father and considered a British subject or that of his mother and considered a Chinook Indian, but that in either case he was not born a citizen of the United States.

At an election held on June 5, 1870, at east Dalles precinct under the laws of Oregon, the plaintiff offered to vote, and his right to do so being challenged, offered to take the prescribed oath as to his qualifications as an elector, but the defendants, then being one of the judges of election at said polls, refused to administer said oath to the plaintiff, as he was required to do by the law of the State, on the ground that plaintiff was not a citizen of the United States, but a half breed Indian; Held, that whether such refusal was wrongful or not under the State law, the plaintiff not being a citizen of the United States, is not within the purview or protection of Article XV of the Constitution of the United States or of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States, to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes" (16 Stat. 140) and therefore cannot maintain an action against the defendant on account of such refusal, to recover the penalty given by section 2 of said act of Congress.

United States District Court for the District of Oregon—Tuesday, November 7, 1871.

William C. McKay vs. James A. Campbell. Action to recover penalty.

This action is brought to recover a penalty of $500 given by section 2 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes;" approved May 13, 1870 (16 *Stat.* 140). It was commenced July 1, 1870, and on September 20, the court gave judgment on a demurrer to the complaint that it was insufficient;—because it did not allege that the defendant refused or omitted "to swear the plaintiff as to his qualifications as an elector *on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude.*" The court at the same time ruled that under the election law of the State of Oregon, when a person is a citizen of the United States offers to vote at any poll therein, and his right to do so is challenged, it becomes the duty of the judges of election at such poll to tender such person the prescribed oath as to his qualification as an elector, the taking of which, after such challenge, is a necessary prerequisite to his right to vote, and that if any judge of election wilfully omits or refuses to furnish such person an opportunity to take such oath and thereby qualify himself to vote at such poll, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, he is liable to such person for the penalty prescribed by section 2 of such act of Congress.

On October 29 the plaintiff upon leave obtained filed an amended complaint alleging that the defendant, as judge of a certain election therein mentioned, willfully refused to permit the plaintiff to become qualified to vote thereat on account of his being an Indian. The defendant by his answer filed December 7, 1870, alleged that the plaintiff was an alien and not a citizen of the United States, and therefore defendant refused as alleged in the complaint, and not otherwise. To this answer the plaintiff filed a replication, the allegations of which are not material to state.

On February 4, 1871, the parties filed the following statement of facts in the case, which they then and there stipulated in writing should "be taken and considered as the special verdict of a jury therein;" and also that "if the Court is of opinion that the law arising thereon is with the plaintiff, then judgment shall be given for him for the penalty for which the action is brought;" but "if the Court is of opinion that the law arising thereon is with the defendant then judgment shall be given for him in bar of the action and for his costs and disbursements."

"Alexander McKay, the plaintiff's paternal grandfather, was born in Scotland and emigrated to Canada, where he married Margaret Bruce, a woman having one-fourth Indian blood. The issue of this marriage was Thos. McKay, the plaintiff's father, who was born in Canada. About the latter part of the year 1810, Alexander McKay joined the expedition of John Jacob Astor as a partner of the American Fur Company, and sailed from New York in the ship *Tonquin* for the mouth of the Columbia river, taking with him his wife and son Thomas, the latter then being about 13 years of age. They arrived at the mouth of the Columbia in 1811, and soon afterwards Alexander McKay perished by the destruction of the *Tonquin*. Thomas McKay afterwards entered into the service of the Northwest Fur Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Great Britain, having its principal office in Montreal. The trading post of Astor at Astoria was transferred to this Northwest Fur Company on the 11th day of October, 1813; and afterwards called Fort George. In 1821, by an Act of Parliament, the Northwest and Hudson Bay Company were united under the name of the Honorable Hudson Bay Company, and as such held possession and control of Fort George as a trading post from that time until the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in 1846.

Thomas McKay married a Chinook Indian woman, and the plaintiff was the issue of that marriage, born at Fort George (now Astoria) in 1823, while his father Thomas McKay was in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, and is seven-sixteenths white and nine-sixteenths Indian blood. Thomas McKay continued in the service of that company until about the year 1835; and his son the plaintiff was also in its service subsequent to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in 1846. The plaintiff has always lived in Oregon except from 1839 to 1843 while in the State of New York to obtain an education.

Neither the plaintiff nor his father nor his grandfather McKay were ever naturalized under the laws of the United States. The plaintiff resided in Wasco county, Oregon, and in East Dalles precinct in said county, for five years prior to the election on June 6, 1870. On that day, at a general election, the plaintiff offered to vote at the place of holding elections in East Dalles precinct, where the defendants James A. Campbell, T. M. Ward and George Corom were the judges of election. His right to vote was challenged by one of the judges, when the plaintiff offered to take the oath required by law as to his qualifications to vote. The judges, or one of them, stated to plaintiff as a reason for not allowing him to vote, that he was not a citizen of the United States, but was a half-breed Indian, and refused to administer the oath to him as to his qualifications, and did not permit him to vote at that election."

Upon this state of facts counsel maintains that the plaintiff was born in the allegiance of the United States, because he was born in its territory, and is therefore a citizen thereof, and was entitled to vote at such election. If the premises are admitted the conclusion follows. The rule of the common law upon this subject is plain and well settled, both in England and America. Except in the case of children of Ambassadors, who are in theory born upon the soil of the Sovereign whom the parent represents, a child born in the allegiance of the King, is born his subject, without reference to the political *status* or condition of its parents. Birth and allegiance go together. (1 Black. Com. 366; 2 Kent's Com. 39, 42.) Ingles vs. The Sailor's Snug Harbor. (3 *Pet.* 120.) U. S. vs. Rhodes (1 *Abb. U. S. Rep.* 40. Lynch vs. Clarke and authorities there cited. (1 *Sandf. Ch.*, 630.)

Counsel for defendant while admitting the major premises of plaintiff's proposition—that any person born in the allegiance of the United States, is born a citizen thereof—disputes the minor one—that the plaintiff was so born—and insists that he was born in the allegiance of the Crown of Great Britain; because the British subjects in Oregon at the date of the plaintiff's birth, must be presumed to have occupied or dwelt in the country in pursuance of the treaty of joint occupation of June 15, 1846, and therefore as British subjects. Defendant's proposition concerning the allegiance in which plaintiff was born is based upon Article 3 of the Convention of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, which reads as follows:—

"Art. 3. It is agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the Northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, *be free and open, for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention, to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two powers*, it being understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other power or state to any part of the said country; the only object of the high contracting parties in that respect being to prevent disputes and differences amongst themselves." (8 *Stat.* 249).

By the Convention of August 6, 1827, between the same parties, it was provided as follows:

"Art. 1. All the provisions of the third Article of the Convention concluded between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland on the 20th of October, 1818, shall be, and they are, hereby further indefinitely extended and continued in force, in the same manner as if all the provisions of the said Article were herein specifically recited."—(8 *Stat.* 360.)

By Article 2 of this Convention it is also agreed that either party to it may abrogate said Article 3, on 12 months notice to the other after October 20, 1828.

On April 27, 1846, Congress passed a "Joint resolution concerning the Oregon territory" (9 *Stat.* 109), by which the President was authorized "at his discretion, to give the Government of Great Britain the notice required" for the abrogation of said Article 3. In the preamble of this resolution it is recited:—"And whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and *that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions*, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries."

This led to the Convention of June 15, 1846, "In regard to limits westward of the Rocky mountains" (9 *Stat.* 869), by which the 49 parallel of north latitude was made the boundary between the two countries. In the preamble to this convention it is admitted and declared by the parties thereto,—"*that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the sovereignty and government of the territory* on the northwest coast of America, lying westward of the Rocky or Stony mountains, should be finally terminated by *an amicable compromise of the right mutually asserted by the two parties*, over the said territory."

The place of plaintiff's birth—Fort George—now is, and I suppose in contemplation of law from the American standpoint, was, at the date thereof, within the territory or realm of the United States. But as a matter of fact, the title to the country was then regarded as doubtful, unsettled and obscure; and this is apparent from the admissions above quoted from the respective preambles to the Resolution and Convention of April 27 and June 15, 1846.

Even the country itself was regarded by a large portion of the people of the United States as a desert waste, not worth disputing with England about. In February, 1844, when a motion to give notice to abrogate article 3 of the convention of 1818 was being debated in the Senate, Mr. Dayton of New Jersey read from the columns of the *National Intelligencer* an article on Oregon, taken from Prentice's *Louisville Journal*, of which the following extracts are average specimens: "What there is in the territory of Oregon to tempt our national cupidity, no one can tell. Of all the countries on the face of this earth, it is one of the least favored of heaven. It is the mere riddlings of creation! It is almost as barren as the desert of Africa, and quite as unhealthy as the Campagna of Italy.

If the United States should ever need a country to which to banish its rogues and scoundrels, the utility of such a region as Oregon will be demonstrated." (*Cong. Globe, vol.* 13, p. 275.) He also read from the *Christian Advocate* of February 7, 1844, as follows: "We have some opportunity, from our position, to found correct estimate of the soil, climate, productions and facilities of the country from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean, as we have had a large emission there for several years, distributed in small parties over the territory; and, from all we have learned we should prefer migrating to Botany Bay. With the exception of the lands of the Wallamet and strips along a few of the smaller water courses, the whole country is among the most irreclamable barren wastes of which we have read, except the desert of Sahara."

Under this state of things as to the title and occupancy of the country, and while his alien father is in the service of a British corporation, then exercising in the territory, by authority of the British Parliament large municipal power, the plaintiff is born within the lines of a post then occupied by said corporation as a place of business and defense.

This being so, it my judgment he was not born in the allegiance of the United States but in that of the British Crown.

The plaintiff being the child of an unnaturalized alien, and unnaturalized himself, cannot claim to be an American citizen, except upon the single ground, *that he was born upon the soil, and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.* Nothing that has happened since his birth can add to or take away from the strength of his claim. The treaty of 1846 which definitely acknowledged the country south of the 49 parallel to belong to the United States, contains no provision naturalizing the British subjects living south of that line, who may elect to become American citizens by remaining there, or otherwise. The case turns upon the single point—was the plaintiff born subject to the jurisdiction of the United States—under its allegiance?

Suppose the Government of the United States had undertaken to exercise jurisdiction over the plaintiff before the treaty of 1846, when for the first time it actually obtained exclusive jurisdiction over the country? Suppose it had attempted by means of laws applicable to American citizens under like circumstances, to draft or tax him? How natural and forcible would have been the objection;—"I am the child of a British father—a natural born British subject. True, I was born in Oregon, but by a treaty stipulation the country was then and is now, for the time being, British soil as to a British subject. I was, therefore, born subject to the jurisdiction and in the allegiance of the King of Great Britain, and am as truly a British subject as though I had been born on the banks of the Thames."

When, in 1818, the two governments entered into the treaty of "joint occupation," as it has been aptly called, they thereby agreed that this then unsettled and unknown country might be occupied by the people of both nations—that it should "be free and open" "to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two powers"—without either of them losing their nationality,—changing their allegiance or passing beyond the jurisdiction and protection of their separate governments. As to the British subject and his children born here, the country was for the time being British soil, while to the American citizen and his offspring it was in the same sense American soil.

Neither government was entitled to exercise any authority over the citizens or subjects of the other, or to assert the power and rights of a sovereign over them or their effects within its particular territory. If, prior to 1864, the plaintiff had died intestate and without heirs, leaving a large amount of personal property in the territory, there is no doubt but the British Crown would have claimed the escheat without a word of objection from the government of the United States.

When it is said that by the common law a person born of alien parents and in the allegiance of the United States is born a citizen thereof, it is necessarily understood that he is not only born on soil over which the United States has, or claims, jurisdiction, but that such jurisdiction for the time being is both actual and exclusive, so that such person is in fact born within the power, protection and obedience of the United States.

Generally speaking, the various places in the world are claimed, or admitted for the time being, to be under the exclusive jurisdiction of some particular sovereign or government, so that a person born at any one of them is without doubt born in the allegiance of such particular sovereign or government.

But that is not this case—which in this respect is a singular one. Its parallel has not been found in the books. The country of the plaintiff's birth, was at the time thereof, jointly occupied by the citizens and subjects of two governments in pursuance of a treaty to that effect. Under the circumstances, neither government can be considered as exercising general exclusive jurisdiction over the country and its inhabitants. It seems to me, that the only practical and just solution of the problem, is to consider the country for the time being, only to have been in the exclusive jurisdiction of each government as to its own citizens or subjects; and this is the view which Congress appears to have taken of the matter in 1846, when in the preamble to the Resolution of April 27, it deprecated "the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population," and "the confusion and conflict of national jurisdiction" growing out of the continued joint occupation of the country.

A parallel case may hereafter arise out of the present joint occupation of the island of San Juan, at the head of the Straits of Fuca. It is well known that the title to this island is in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, and that in the mean time in pursuance of an informal convention or understanding between the two governments, the island is occupied by the forces of each.

Now, if hereafter the Island is given up to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and in the meantime a child of a British subject is born there within the portion occupied by the British forces, could it be considered as born in the allegiance of the United States? Certainly not. The child, although born on soil which is subsequently acknowledged to be the territory of the United States, was not at the time of its birth under the power or protection of the United States, and without these the mere *place* of birth cannot impose allegiance or confer citizenship.

Chancellor Kent says (2 *Com.*, 42), "To create allegiance by birth, the party must be born, not only within the territory, *but within the allegiance of the government*. If a portion of the country be taken and held by conquest in war, the conqueror requires (*acquires*) the rights of the conquered as to its dominion and government, and children born in the armies of a state while abroad, and occupying a foreign country are deemed to be born in the allegiance of the sovereign to whom the army belongs. It is equally the doctrine of the English common law, that during such hostile occupation of a territory, if the parents be adhering to the enemy as subjects *de facto*, their children born under such temporary dominion are not born under the allegiance of the conquered."

For this latter clause, the author refers to *Calvin's case*, and (note c) quotes Lord Coke as saying in that case: "An alien is a person out of the ligeance of the King. It is not *extra regnum*, nor *extra legem*, but *extra ligeantiam*. To make a subject born, the parents must be under the actual obedience of the King, and *the place of birth be within the King's obedience*, as well as within his dominion."

Now, in 1823, the plaintiff's "place of birth"—Fort George—was no more within *the obedience* of the United States than is the "Tower of London" to-day.

In Inglis vs. The Sailor's Snug Harbor (3 *Peters*, 126), the Supreme Court on a certificate of a difference of opinion from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, held that as a general rule all persons born in the State of New York prior to July 4, 1776, were born British subjects; but might thereafter elect to remain so or not, and that all persons born therein after such date, were born citizens of such State, but that Inglis, who was born of a British subject in the city of New York after that date, and while the city was in the actual occupation of the British army, "was born a British subject under the protection of the British Government, and not under that of the State of New York, and of course owing no allegiance to the State of New York."

The necessary conclusion from the rule announced in this case, is also, that a person to be born in the allegiance of a particular government, must not only be born within its territory, but under its obedience—exclusive jurisdiction and power. Of course it matters not whether the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States was excluded from the place of birth of this plaintiff by force of arms or by treaty with Great Britain. The result is the same in each case.

Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution, commonly called the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, have been cited by counsel for plaintiff as bearing upon this question of the plaintiff's citizenship and consequent right to vote.

The latter simply provides that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged * * on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

But as to who are "citizens of the United States" this article is silent,—it being understood that that matter had been regulated or defined by article 14, section 1, which enacts: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside."

Eliminate the words having reference to naturalized citizens and the clause reads: "*All persons born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, are citizens," etc.

This is nothing more than declaratory of the rule of the common law as above stated. To be a citizen of the United States by reason of his birth a person must not only be born within its territorial limits, but he must also *be born subject to its jurisdiction*—that is, in its power and obedience.

The only other construction of this clause that I can imagine possible is the following: Taken literally, it does not appear to require that the person should *be born* "subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;" but if he was born within its territorial limits whether under its jurisdiction or not, and afterwards becomes subject to such jurisdiction, he then and so long as this *status* continues becomes and remains a citizen of the United States. Assuming as a matter of fact that the plaintiff was born in the United States, although in the allegiance of the King of Great Britain, this construction of the Fourteenth Amendment would include him as a citizen, because he is now, and since 1846 has been, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

But I think such construction fanciful and artificial. It is not to be presumed that the Amendment was made to the Constitution to change the rule of the common law, but rather to declare and enforce it uniformly throughout the United States and the several States, and especially in the case of the negro: Counsel for plaintiff in reply to the fact that his client was born at a post under the Flag of the Hudson Bay Company—a quasi public and political British corporation, endeavored by citations from the State papers to establish the fact that in 1817, the British Government only held Fort George (Astoria) as a captured place, and that about that time it was delivered up to the United States. Astoria was in fact delivered to the United States in pursuance of Article 1 of the treaty of Ghent (8 *Stat.*, 218) for the restoration of places captured during the war of 1812, on October 6, 1818. (*Cong. Globe*, vol. 13, p. 218.)

But the fact so far as this action is concerned is not material. It is not claimed that Fort George was held by the British Government at the time of plaintiff's birth therein, as a captured port or otherwise, but that it was *occupied* by a British corporation—British subjects—in pursuance of the treaty of joint occupation. It appears from the special verdict that the Northwest Company obtained possession of the place in 1813, and that thereafter the same was in the exclusive occupation and control of said company until its union with the Hudson Bay Company in 1821, who thereafter occupied it exclusively until 1846.

But I do not rest the conclusion—that the plaintiff was born in the allegiance of the United States—on the fact that the plaintiff was born at a post under the Hudson Bay Company, rather than at any other point or place in the territory included in the treaty of joint occupation. It is admitted that the plaintiff's father was a British subject by birth, and while he lived in the territory—at least between 1813 and 1846—he was in the allegiance of the King of Great Britain, and his children wherever born therein, were born in the same allegiance and are British subjects.

It was also urged by counsel for plaintiff, that both Alexander and Thomas McKay—the plaintiff's grandfather and father, came to Oregon before the treaty of 1818, and therefore were not settlers under it. The fact is admitted, but I think the conclusion both illogical and irrelevant. The treaty operated upon those who were in the territory when it went into effect to the same extent that it did upon those who came afterward. It placed them equally under the allegiance of their respective sovereigns, and limited them to the same use and occupation of the territory. It is immaterial whether plaintiff's ancestors came to the country or occupied it under the treaty or not. They were British subjects in any view of the matter, and if, when the plaintiff was born, the territory by reason of treaty was British soil as to British subjects, without doubt he was born one.

Again, it being admitted by the special verdict that Alexander McKay joined the expedition of Astor as a partner in the so-called American Fur Company, and sailed from the American port of New York, in the *Tonquin*, or the Territory of Oregon, it is claimed that these facts show that the plaintiff's ancestors did not come to the country or occupy it under the treaty of joint occupation, and therefore the plaintiff was not born in the allegiance of the King of Great Britain.

In the settlement of Oregon, Alexander McKay is a historical character. He was a British subject and a member of the Northwest Fur Company. The new company which he joined in conjunction with Astor, and of which he was the principal partner, was substantially a company of Canadian and British subjects. All the partners, except Astor, and three-fourths of the clerks and employes were British subjects. McKay went from Montreal to New York *en route* to the mouth of the Columbia in a birch bark canoe

Childhood's Music.

BY GEO. L. CASTLE.

I know not why, yet often when I'm seated
Wrapt in some day-dream's soft, delicious maze
While the cloister of my soul repeated,
I hear the music sweet of other days.

The cradle song that when the evening shadows
Began to fall breathed out a soft Good Night,
The lovely glees that ran across the meadows
At early morn, when summer skies were bright,

The organ's tones so solemn and sonorous,
Recalling days when faith and trust were sure
The far off woodland echoes of some chorus
Sang o'er by childish voices, sweet and pure,

And with the music comes the recollection
Of morning welcomes, and of evening prayer
Of parent's tender love and kind protection,
Of sunny days devoid of grief and care:—

Of hopes and promises so fondly spoken
Which trusting hearts too good resolves gave birth.
While yet the dear home circle was unbroken,
Mid hours of fireside mirth and mutual worth.

Ah me! these scenes come back with all the seeming
Of sweet realities—I know not why;
And self find a pleasure in this dreaming,
And these dim memories of days gone by.

The One Certainty.

Vanity of vanities, the preacher saith,
All things are vanity. Eye, the ear
Cannot be filled with what they see and hear
Like early dew, or like the sudden breath
Of wind, or like the ghost that withereth;
In man, in woman and in hope and fear;
In state, in joy both he, an little cheer,
All all things and in the long dust of death.
To-day is still the same as yesterday;
To-morrow also even as one of them;
And there is nothing new under the sun;
Until the ancient race of Time be run,
The old thorns shall grow out of the old stem
And morning shall be cold, and twilight grey.

C. G. Rossetti.

THE STOLEN NOTE.

BY A BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Except that he indulged too freely in the use of the intoxicating cup, John Wallace was an honest, high-minded man. His one great fault hung like a shadow over his many virtues. He meant well, and when he was sober he did well.

He was a hatter by trade, and by industry and thrift, he had secured money sufficient to buy the house in which he resided. He had purchased it several years before, for three thousand dollars, paying one thousand down and securing the balance by mortgage to the seller.

The mortgage note was almost due at the time circumstances made me acquainted with the affairs of the family. But Wallace was ready for the day he had saved up the money; there seemed no possibility of an accident. I was well acquainted with Wallace, having done some little conveyancing and drawn up some legal documents for him. One day his daughter, Annie, came to my office in great distress, declaring that her father was ruined, and that they should be turned out of the house in which they lived.

"Perhaps not, Miss Wallace," said I, trying to console her, and give the affair, whatever, it was, a bright aspect. "What has happened?"

"My father," she replied, "had the money to pay the mortgage on the house in which we live, but it is all gone now."

"He has lost it."

"I don't know; I suppose so. Last week he drew the two thousand dollars from the bank, and lent it to Mr. Bryce for ten days."

"Who is Mr. Bryce?"

"He is a brother. My father got acquainted with him through George Chandler, who knows us, and who is Mr. Bryce's clerk."

"Does Mr. Bryce refuse to pay it?"

"He says he has paid it."

"Well, what is the trouble then?"

"Father says he has not paid it."

"Indeed! But the note will prove that he has not paid it. Of course you have the note?"

"No, Mr. Bryce has it."

"Then of course he has paid it."

"I suppose he has, or he could not have the note."

"What does your father say?"

"He is positive that he never received the money. The mortgage he says, must be paid to-morrow."

"Very singular. Was your father intoxicated?" I hesitated to use the unpleasant word which must have grated harshly on the ear of the devoted girl.

"Mr. Bryce says that he was not quite right when he paid him, but not very bad."

"I will see your father in a few moments; I thought I would see you first, and tell you the facts before he arrives. In the mean time, I do not see how Bryce could have obtained the note, if he paid them money. Where did your father keep it?"

"He gave it to me, and I put it in the secretary."

"Who was in the room when you put it in the secretary?"

"Mr. Bryce, George Chandler, my father and myself."

The conversation was here interrupted by the entrance of Wallace. He looked pale and haggard, as much the effect of anxiety as from the debauch from which he was recovering.

"She has told you about it, I suppose," in a very low tone.

"Yes," in poor fellow; for two thousand dollars was a large sum for him to accumulate in his little business. The loss of it would make the future look like a desert to him. It would be a misfortune which one must undergo to appreciate it."

"What put it between you on that day?"

"Well, I merely stepped into his office—it was only the day before yesterday—to tell him not to forget to have the money for me to-morrow. He took me into his back office, and as I sat there, he said he would get the money ready the next day. He then left me and went into the front office, where I heard him send George out to the bank, to draw a check for two thousand dollars, as I supposed he was going to pay me then."

"What does the clerk say about it?"

"He says Mr. Bryce remarked, when he sent him, that he was going to pay the money."

"Just so."

"And when George came in, he went into the front office and took the money. Then he came back to me again, but did not offer to pay the money."

"Did you the note with you?"

"No, now I remember, he said he supposed I had not the note with me, or he would pay it. I told him to come in the next day and I would have it ready—that was yesterday. When I came to look for the note, it could not be found; Annie and I have hunted the house all over."

"You told Bryce so?"

"I did. He laughed and showed his note, with his signature crossed over with ink, and a hole punched through it."

"It is plain, Mr. Wallace, that he paid you the money, as alleged, or he has obtained fraudulent possession of the note, and intends to cheat you out of that amount."

"He has never paid me," he replied firmly.

"Then he has obtained fraudulent possession of the note. What sort of a person is that George Chandler, who boards with you?"

"A fine young man, bless you, he would not do anything of that kind."

"I am sure he would not," repeated Annie earnestly.

"He's else could Bryce obtain the note but through him? What time does he come home at night?"

"Always at ten time. He never goes out in the evening."

"But father, he did not come home until ten o'clock the night before you went to Bryce's. He had to stay in the office to post books, or something of that kind."

"How did he get in?"

"He has a night key."

"I must see Chandler," said I.

"No harm in seeing him," added Mr. Wallace, "I will go for him."

In a few moments he returned with the young man, who, in the conversation I had with him, manifested a lively interest in the solution of the mystery, and professed himself ready to do anything to forward my views.

"When did you return to the house on Thursday night?"

"About twelve."

"Twelve," said Annie, "it was not more than ten when I heard you."

"The clock struck twelve as I turned the corner of the street," replied Chandler, positively.

"I certainly heard some one in the front room at ten," said Annie, looking with astonishment at those around her.

"We're getting at something," said I. "How did you get in?"

The young man smiled as he glanced at Annie, and said:

"On arriving at the door I found I had lost my night key. At that moment a watchman happened to come along, and I told him my situation. He knew me, and taking a ladder from an unfinished house, opposite, placed it against one of the second story windows, and I entered in that way."

"Good! Now who was it that was heard in the parlor at ten, unless it was Bryce or one of his accomplices?—He must have taken the key out of your pocket, Mr. Chandler, and stolen the note from the secretary. At any rate I will charge him with the crime, let happen what may. Perhaps he will confess when hard pushed."

Acting upon this thought, I wrote a lawyer's letter—"demand against you," etc.—which was immediately sent to Mr. Bryce. Cautioning the parties not to speak of the affair, I dismissed them.

Bryce came.

"Well, sir, what have you got to say against me?" he asked stiffly.

"A claim on my part of John Wallace for two thousand dollars?" I replied, poking over my papers and appearing supremely indifferent.

"Paid it," he said, short as pie crust.

"Have you?" said I, looking him sharply in the eye.

The rascal quailed. I saw that he was a villain.

"Nevertheless, if within an hour you don't pay me two thousand dollars, and one hundred for the trouble and anxiety you have caused my client, at the end of the next half hour you will be lodged in jail to answer a criminal charge."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean what I say." Pay or take the consequences."

It was a bold charge, and if he had looked like an honest man, I should have never dared to make it.

"I have paid the money" I'll you said he. "I have the note in my possession."

"When did you get it?"

"I got it when I paid the—"

"When you feloniously entered the house of John Wallace, on Thursday night, at ten o'clock, and took the said note from the secretary."

"You have no proof," said he, grasping a chair for support.

"That is my look out. Will you pay or go to jail?"

"He saw that the evidence I had was against his denial, and he drew his check on the spot for twenty-one hundred dollars, and after begging me not to mention the affair, he sneaked off.

I pocked the check and hastened to Wallace's house. The reader may judge with what satisfaction he received it, and how rejoiced was Annie and her lover. Wallace insisted that I should take the one hundred for my trouble, but I was magnanimous enough to keep only twenty; Wallace signed the pledge, and was ever after a temperate man. He died a few years ago, leaving a handsome property to Chandler and his wife, the marriage between him and Annie having taken place shortly after the above narrated circumstance occurred.

ALICE CARY'S ONLY LOVE.—In the profoundest sense Alice Cary never loved but once. The man whom she loved is still alive; yet gossip, with its keenest scent, has never found or named him. With all her fullness of affection, here was an eclectic and solitary soul. He who, by the very patent of his being, was more to her than any other mortal could be, might pass from her life, but no other could ever take his place. A proud and prosperous family brought all their pride and power to bear on a son to prevent his marrying a girl uneducated, rustic and poor. "I waited for one who never came back," she said, "yet believed he would come still. I read in a paper his marriage to another. Can you think what life would be, loving one, waiting for one, who would never come?" He did come at last; I saw him. His wife had died; Alice was dying. The gray-haired man sat down beside the gray-haired woman. Life had dealt prosperously with him, as it is wont with men. Suffering and death had taken all from her save the luster of her wondrous eyes. From her wan and wasted face they shone upon him full of tenderness and youth. Thus they met with life behind them—they who parted plighted lovers when life was young. He was the man whom she forgave for her blighted and weary life, with a smile of parting as divine as ever lit the face of woman.—*Mary C. Ames, in the N. Y. Independent.*

A "POTATO RACE" IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes from East Wilton, N. H., about the potato race.

It is a very curious trial of speed and strength. Three lines of potatoes are laid. Each line contains fifty potatoes, each a yard from each other. Of course each line is for nine yards long. At the end of each line is a basket, by which at the start a contestant stands. At the word "go," each one begins when he chooses on his line to pick up potatoes to bring to the basket. He must pick up but one on each trip and in turn carry it to the basket. This involves seven thousand three hundred and fifty feet of running, with such deductions as may be made for an out-stretched arm, when one comes to his basket; and, with the serious addition of two turns for every potato, or one hundred turns in all.

The contestants entered, and one of them performed the feat in a little more than nine minutes. The other two were close behind him. If you ever have occasion to try the game, let me tell you that the scientific way is to take your long run first when your wind is good. When you want to regain your breath, take your short runs, which involve the delay of turning, but are easier for breathing.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.—The English journals of October 11th publish a letter of the captive Emperor Napoleon III., dated Wilhelmshoe, October 29, 1870. This letter is addressed to Field Marshal Sir John Fox Burgoyne, and returns thanks for a letter of condolence from the English officer to the imprisoned Emperor. Napoleon III. also gives, in a few words, the unhappy campaign of 1870, and says to Sir John Burgoyne: "You who are the Moltke of England, will have understood that our disasters arose from the fact that the Prussians were ready sooner than we, and that, so to speak, they surprised us in a shameful state of disorganization. The offensive having become impossible, I resolved to put myself on the defensive, but, hindered by political considerations, a retreat was retarded and soon became impossible. Returning to Chalons, I had wished to lead the last army that remain to us to Paris; but again political considerations forced us to make that most imprudent and little artistetical march which ended by the disaster of Sedan."

A German in New York city, whose little domestic animal had not been properly educated, enclosed the very badly worried remains of a $2 greenback to United States Treasurer Spinner in a letter to the following purport:

"Ser I had as a Poor man a very big lost. My little dog jump on the table and tare me a Two Doll. bilis, and now I beg very much if you not will send me another Two Doll. bill. I enclosed a letter from the Notary Public Mr. where I have sworn that I could nothing more find as those what I send you with my letter to-day, closing my letter I expect your answer and remain yours very respectfull servant."

General Spinner at once ordered a new greenback of the denomination referred to to be forwarded.

STEPHEN GIRARD.—"During my long commercial experience," says Girard, "I have noticed that no advantage results from telling one's business to others, except to create jealousy or competition when we are fortunate, and to gratify our enemies when otherwise." He was never known to disregard this theory in all his protracted career as one of the greatest and most successful of merchants.

Prince Bismarck's Home.

A correspondent of an Austrian journal gives a description of Prince Bismarck's estate at Varzin, and of the Chancellor's mode of living there. He writes: "The village of Varzin, has nothing striking about it, but when it is passed the road turns to the right, and after climbing a hill we pass between the cow sheds and the barns, thus reach the court of the country seat which Prince Bismarck has chosen for his favorite retreat. It is a simple dwelling-house, neither better nor worse than those of the landed gentry of the district. No esthetical architect has been employed to ornament it. It seems as if no one had been bold enough to attempt to rival the attractions of the park behind the house. Kew does not surpass it in beauty, nor surpass it in beauty, nor do Torcy and St. Germain equal it in grandeur.

"It was this park which induced Prince Bismarck to purchase Narzin. Close behind the house the undulations of the soil begin, and the park gradually merges into the woods, and forms, with them, one broad green ocean of foliage, which seems here and there broken into forest waves, grand beeches, ancient oaks, pines, firs and birch trees lend variety to the view. In the midst of them lies the estate. Its soil is neither very good nor very bad; it produces average harvests of rye, and the Baltic sand, the bane of the husbandman, only shows itself here and there. Such pieces of ground have long lain fallow. It takes six hours to drive around the estate; and Chomitz, where there was formerly a glass-house, with Bohemian workmen, also belongs to Varzin. The Wipper flows through a part of the domain, and forms its boundaries in other places. It adds both to its beauty and its value, as the rapid stream, which is well stocked with trout is used to float the timber of Pomerania to the Baltic.

"Prince Bismarck only allows trees enough to be felled to let sufficient air and light into his woods. His letters to his sister show how dearly he loves farming and hunting, the forest and the quiet life of a country gentleman. Since the First Napoleon no one has made so much noise in the world; and yet by nature he is inclined to the contemplative life. Lothar Bucher is the only official person who has accompanied him. He goes through all the important papers which are forwarded from Berlin, and prepares them for the signature of the Chancellor. Lothar Bucher, who refused to pay the taxes in 1838, and was therefore long an exile on British soil, is exactly suited to Bismarck and Varzin. He lived for many years in Stolp, in Pomerania, and was returned by that place to the Berlin National Assembly. The brightest and the saddest memories of his life are connected with that little town. He writes so well that it is a pity he should not often devote his pen to journalistic purposes, but it was this talent, together with his insight and his large store of information, which induced Prince Bismarck to take him from Wolff's telegraph office and find a place for him in the Ministry.

"This year Varzin wears a more tranquil aspect than in 1870. Then the chancellor had just retreated from the world, and was beginning to enjoy the sweets of repose. When the telegram announced the affair at Ems; no one, however, thought of preparing to leave the country. On his return from a short excursion, Prince Bismarck found despatches awaiting him. He entered the sitting-room with the words, 'In half an hour we must start.' But where are we going, and why so soon?' To Berlin, and then farther; they're getting insolent again.'

"On the afternoon of the following day Bismarck was in Berlin. Bucher packed his papers together and arrived two days later. When he went to the Ministry at 9 o'clock on the 15th July, war was declared, and Prince Bismarck had just returned with the King from Brandenburg, to which place he had hastened to meet his Majesty. Now there is no reason to fear that the quiet of Varzin will be disturbed by similar occurrences.

"The Prince and his family live a retired life, and keep all those whose curiosity brings them into the neighborhood at a distance. After breakfast the most pressing business is despatched by the side of the pond behind the house, in the shade of the beech trees, and then the Chancellor hastens into the forest, generally on horseback, to inspect the improvements which are being made. He is noted for his kindness to the villagers. The landed gentry of the neighborhood frequently visit the family, where they always find a hearty welcome, and the relatives and friends of the Prince, many of whom live in the province, often spend several days with him. The house, though it cannot be called handsome, is spacious, and there is room enough in it for twenty or thirty guests. In the course of time Prince Bismarck will probably rebuild the house and make it into a kind of castle. In the park of Varzin there is a large heronry. The herons are the first birds to come with the spring and the last to leave with the autumn. The males fly twice every day to the sea-shore in search of food; they are the sacred birds of Varzin. The woods abound with wild swine, Herds of from twenty to thirty may frequently be seen. Other game is also plentiful, and this year I hear it is to be hunted with the chassepot.

"Thus the times change. Hitherto Prince Bismarck has retired to Varzin for the purpose of recruiting his health by a quiet life among the fir woods. This year the period of rest was less indispensable than formerly. The campaign in France has restored him to vigor and made him seem fresher and stronger than before. Politics are a forbidden subject in the house, with the exception of the interesting episodes of the last war, which are often related and discussed. There is no etiquette at Varzin; that would be opposed also to the character of the host and the fine tact of the hostess. I believe her chief wish is that the time may not be far distant when they will be able to retire altogether from the noise and bustle of the busy world to the quiet enjoyments of Varzin. And the 'Pomeranian squire,' as he often calls himself, would have no objection to the change."

THE "NAME OF DIAMONDS."—The following reasons are given why the nine of diamonds is called the "curse of Scotland:"

In the distracted state of the country during the reign of Mary, a man, George Campbell by name, attempted to steal the crown out of Edinburgh castle. In his he was unsuccessful, but managed to abstract nine valuable jewels, and escaped safely to a foreign shore. To replace these a heavy tax was laid upon the country, which the poor, oppressed people thought so great a grievance that they termed it the curse of Scotland; and until very recently, the card itself bore the name of George Campbell in the Highlands. Another explanation relates to the well known massacre of Glencoe. The mandate of the cruel deed was signed by the eldest son of the Earl of Stair, who was at the time Secretary of State of Scotland.

The coat of arms belonging to this family bears nine diamonds on its sheald, and the people, not daring to stigmatize the master of Stair as the curse of Scotland, applied it to his armorial bearings. And still another explanation relates to the battle of Culloden, which extinguished the hopes of the Stuart party, and was at the time considered a national curse. The Duke of Cumberland, who was known to have been a gambler, is said to have carried a pack of cards in his pocket, and when he had won the famous field, he took out the nine of diamonds and wrote his account of the victory on it.

WHITHER WE TEND.—Eternity has no gray hairs. The flowers fade, the heart withers, man grows old and dies; but time writes no wrinkles on eternity. Eternity! O, stupendous thought! The ever-present, the unborn, undecaying and undying—the endless chain composing the life of the universe. Earth has its beauties, but time shrouds them for their grave; its palaces are but the gilded sepulchre; its pleasures bursting bubbles. Not so in the untried bourne. In the dwelling of the Almighty can come no footsteps of decay.

A young lady sitting at a front window in Danbury, Mass., tossing in her hand what might have been a ball of white yarn, attracted the attention of a middle-aged gentleman on the street whose gallantry prompted him to hold up his hand for a catch. The article proved to be an egg, and alighted upon his nose, but it is not supposed that the lady knew it was a bad one!

The Stage-Driver's Story.

It was the stage-driver's story, as he stood with his back to the wheelers,
Quickly flicking his whip and turning his quid of tobacco;
While on the dusty road, and bright with the rays of the moonlight,
We saw the lash of his whip cut the juice of tobacco descending.

"Danger! Sir, I believe you—indeed I may say on that
You your existence might put to the hazard and turn of a wager.
I have seen danger! Oh, not but me, Sir, indeed, I assure you;
Perchance I was the man with the dog that is sitting alone in you wagon.
It was the Geiger Grade, a mile and a half from the summit:
Black as your hat was the night, and never a star in the heavens.
Thundering down the grade, the gravel and stones were flying.
Over the precipice side—a thousand feet plumb to the bottom!
Half way down the grade I left, sir, a thrilling and cracking,
Then a lurch to one side, as we hung on the bank of the curve;
Then, looking up the road, I saw, in the distance behind me,
The off hind-wheel of the coach just loosed from its axle, and following.
One glance above I gave, then gathered together my ribbons,
Shouted, and flung them, outspread, on the straining backs of my cattle;
Screamed at the top of my voice, and lashed the air in my frenzy,
While down the Geiger Grade, on three wheels the vehicle thundered.
Speed was our only chance, which again came the ominous rattle:
Crack, and another wheel slipped away, and was lost in the darkness.
Two only now were left; yet such was our fearful momentum,
Upright, erect, and sustained on two wheels the vehicle thundered.
As some huge boulder, unloosened from its rocky shelf on the mountain,
Drives before it the hare and the timorous squirrel, far-leaping,
So down the Geiger Grade rushed the flower coach, and before it
Leaped the wild horses, and shrieked in advance of the danger impending.
But to be brief in my tale: Again, ere we came to the level
Slipped from its axle a wheel, so that to be plain in my statement,
A matter of twelve hundred yards or more, as the distance may be,
We travelled upon one wheel, until we drove up to the station.
Then, sir, we sank in a heap; but picking myself from the ruins,
I looked back along up the grade, and, looking, I saw in the distance
The three wheels following still, like moons on the horizon whirling,
Till, circling, they gracefully sank on the road at the side of the station.
This is my story, sir; a trifle, indeed, I assure you.
Much more, perchance, might be said; but I hold him,
Of all men, most lightly
Who swerves from the truth in his tale—No, thank you—well, since you are pressing,
Perhaps I don't care if I do; you may give me the same
Jim—no sugar."

—*Bret Harte.*

FASHION NOTES.

THE SEASON'S OPENING—NEW GOODS—NOVELTIES IN HAT, BONNETS AND STREET SUITS.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The openings this season display much that is both pretty and novel, especially in head coverings, which, to begin with, as the high est article of dress, will be found "high" in more senses than one. Bonnets never more closely resembled hats than they do this season. Many of the crowns are quite as lofty, while a decided shortening of the ears and the high coronet fronts combine to obliterate the marks of difference which have existed between these hitherto distinct styles of head dress. And with their aspiring crowns bonnets are also aspiring to the first rank in fashion. Hats will be worn by children, young misses and for the morning or demi-toilet; but for full dress the temporary favorite may be considered indispensable.

At Madame Ferrero's, whose opening took place yesterday, may be found a magnificent assortment of these new style bonnets. Something very novel and jaunty, which may be called by almost any name appropriately, is the "Louise," of drab royal velvet lined with celeste blue. The crown of this hat-bonnet is in the form of a *coiffure* caught up at the sides, with a broad display of the blue, and finished on the top by a heavy velvet rosette. This style is exceedingly becoming to young ladies; as are also the "Edith," the "Perna" and the "Torreantor." This last has a high puff crown peculiarly graceful and stylish. The material is mulberry colored velvet, trimmed with feathers and heavy silk of the same color shaded. In the trimming of hats and bonnets, this season, nearly everything in the line of millinery will be brought into requisition. Feathers, flowers, laces and silks—all are equally fashionable, and upon the wearer alone devolves the responsibility of a choice.

On Wednesday Madame Demorest held her second opening of the season. This one was distinguished by some very pretty bonnets—many being of handsome design—and a fine display of patterns, in which department Madame has few peers.

Among the novelties in this line the Polonaise, perhaps, ranks first. It is a garment which, in spite of its long run, bids fair to be the garment of the season. To be sure, the present styles differ greatly from the Polonaise as first introduced. They have more grace, are more elaborate, and admit of greater variety in design, but there is, nevertheless, in all the due essential, which has won for the Polonaise such universal acceptance. For the fall this garment may be made up in the same material as the dress. Later in the season it will appear in cloth, velvet and various heavy fabrics. A graceful design that now appears is the "Leoline," which is very *bouffant* in the back, with a vest in front. Another stylish cut is the "Griselda," plain in front and on the hips, but with enormous puffing at the back. The Polonaise admits of a great deal of trimming, and some of the garnitures now introduced are exquisite, both in colors and design. Fringe and *passementerie* will undoubtedly take the lead this season and not unjustly, for the novelties in this class of trimming are exceedingly handsome. The new fringes are very fine, with massive headings and heavy cord tassels, combining, frequently, a variety of colors or a number of shades of the same color, with beautiful effect. Some of the headings, composed entirely of the twist arranged as braid, are as beautiful as *passementerie*, and preclude the necessity of any additional trimming above. Soutache embroidery will also be much used, particularly on cashmeres; while braiding of all kinds especially *a la mode*.

In dress goods the variety is perhaps a little more striking than usual. The prevailing shades are "cloth colors"—deep rich tints, almost black—while black itself takes precedence of all. The preference for quiet, subdued colors this season is more than ever pronounced, and although gay stripes and tartan plaids are obtaining a certain vogue, it is evidently a very temporary one, to be succeeded by the solid, dark shades before the return of winter. Among the newest and most popular goods are the plain, striped and diagonal satins, with the plain and diagonal epinglines. Black and colored cashmeres, which are among the richer goods, come next to the velvets and velveteens, both of which give promise of extensive wear. Nothing will be more stylish this winter than velvet, and before many weeks a costume complete of that handsome material will be regarded as the great desideratum of every feminine toilet.

However, for beauty of finish as well as moderation in price, nothing yet offered is superior to the new alpacas. The buffalo and beaver brands come into the market this fall handsomer than ever, while the silk-finished mohair and the sable brilliantines will make up as handsomely as any ordinary silk, besides being much more preferable on account of their durability. According to present promise, the various brands of alpaca will be much worn during the coming month for street suits, appearing later, with handsome garniture, at the breakfast table or in the saloon.

Overskirts are still an important feature of the toilet, and are likely to continue so for many months to come. Early in the season a number of foreign bodies, having a large stock of short skirts on hand, attempted to impose these French importations on the market as the latest and most improved styles; but the effort proved a decided failure inasmuch as American taste had determined upon the long skirt, and the popular verdict had pronounced against anything short. Overskirts for the fall and winter will be lengthened, both back and front, some of them reaching within a few inches of the bottom of the dress, and all affording opportunity for an elaborate and costly display of trimming. The round waist and sash, except for evening wear are rapidly giving place to the pointed corsage or basque, in which new styles the season has introduced some very elegant designs. The basque is now the most popular form of corsage.

GENERALITIES.

Men apt to promise are apt to forget.

True valor is fire, bullying is smoke.

Some are very busy and yet do nothing.

Silks and satins put out the kitchen fire.

He that helps the wicked hurts the good.

The meanest cottage may often produce a hero.

He that lacks time to mourn, lacks time to mend.

The best throw upon the dice is to throw them away.

The South American horse cars are two stories high.

Speak well of your friend, of your enemy say nothing.

A man ought to keep out of trade, if he can't get in.

From a calf an ox grows up. Small things end in great.

The more you count a mean man, the statelier her grows.

Some of our choicest blessings have to be forced upon us.

Content is the fruit of. Wisdom and the reward of Virtue.

From the faults of others, a wise man will correct his own.

Your deepest thoughts will be written out of your own life.

Charity gives itself rich, but covetousness hoards itself poor.

When a man's coat is thread bare it is easy to pick a hole in it.

There is over $700,000,000 invested in dairies in this country.

A quiet mind, like other blessings, is more easily lost than gained.

Some have been thought brave because they were afraid to run away.

No gifts, however divine, profit those who neglect to cultivate them.

Error will slip through a crack, while truth will get stuck in the doorway.

Who buys has need of a hundred eyes, who sells has enough with one.

Concord gives efficiency to the most humble aids. Union gives strength.

Force may subdue, but love gains, and he that forgives first wins the laurel.

In Switzerland one who kills another is liable for the debts of the murdered man.

When a man begins to go down hill he finds every thing greased for the occasion.

Look not mournfully into the past, it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present—it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear, and with a manly heart.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.

CARD.

HALL OF VIGILANCE HOOK AND LADDER CO. No. 1, October 3, 1871.

At a regular meeting, held this evening, of Vigilance Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, Mr. Chas. D. Platt received the unanimous vote of the company for Assistant Chief Engineer at the next Firemen's Election.

E. ZEITTUCHS, Secretary.

CARD.

PORTLAND, Nov. 7, 1871.

VIGILANCE HOOK AND LADDER CO. No. 1—At a regular meeting held this evening, unanimously voted for A. A. Williams of Multnomah Co. No. 2, as their choice for Chief Engineer at the next ensuing election of the Portland Fire Department.

EMIL ZEITTUCHS, Secretary.

CARD.

HALL OF MULTNOMAH FIRE ENGINE CO. No. 2, PORTLAND, Oct. 6, 1871.

At a regular meeting of Multnomah Fire Engine Co. No. 2, held last evening, Mr. A. A. WILLIAMS was unanimously nominated for Chief Engineer of the Portland Fire Department at the ensuing Department Election.

A. A. THOMSON, Secretary.

CARD.

At a Regular Meeting of Willamette Engine Co. No. 1, held on the evening of the 6th inst., WM. SAUNDERS was nominated for Assistant Engineer, and A. A. WILLIAMS declared the choice of the Company for Chief Engineer.

J. H. LYON, Secretary.

CARD.

HALL OF COLUMBIAN ENG. CO. No. 3, PORTLAND, Oregon, Oct. 3, 1871.

At a regular meeting of the above named Company, W. O. BRUSN was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Chief Engineer of the Portland Fire Department.

By order of the Company.

AL. ZEDER, Secretary.

1872. THE FIREMEN'S CHOICE. 1872.

By the request of many members of the Portland Fire Department I am a candidate for Assistant Engineer.

A. WENDT,
Of Multnomah Engine Co. No. 2.

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Notice.

THE BOOKS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, a corporation formed under the laws of the State of Oregon for the formation of private corporations, for the purpose of navigating the tow waters of the Columbia river and its tributaries, with its terminal at Portland, with a Capital Stock of seventy five thousand dollars, divided into seven hundred and fifty Shares of one hundred dollars each, will be open for subscription to the Stock of the Company on the 27 h day of October, A. D. 1871, at the following places, where's particulars may be had in relation to the Company.

At A. L. DELLCHNEIDER & BRO.'S, Portland,
At THE OFFICE OF NAT. H. LANE, East Portland,
At THE OFFICE OF JAS. T. CRUIKSHANK, St. Helens.
At C. W. SHIVELEY'S, Astoria.

Other agents will be appointed to take subscriptions in the country.

S. BENNETT,
JOSEPH COPELAND,
J. McLELLAND,
Corporators.

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Haworbolt Basin,	Dayville,	Jefferson,
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Starr's Point,		Monmouth,
Summit,	Josephine.	Parkersville,
Toledo,	Kirby,	Perrydale,
Yaquina,	Leland,	Rickreall,
	Waldo,	Salem,
Clackamas.		Turner,
Barlow,	Lane.	Union Point,
Beaver,	Cottage Grove,	Wheatland,
Butte Creek,	Crow,	
Canby,	Elmira,	Polk.
Clackamas,	Eugene City,	Ballston,
Clear Creek,	Goshen,	Bellevue,
Cuttingsville,	Harrisburg,	Black Rock,
Damascus,	Junction City,	Buena Vista,
Eagle Creek,	Lorane,	Dallas,
Elk Prairie,	Marcola,	Ellendale,
Highland,	Mohawk,	Falls City,
Molalla,	Noti,	Fort Hill,
Milwaukie,	Pleasant Hill,	Hoskins,
Mouth,	Springfield,	Independence,
Oregon City,	Veneta,	Kings Valley,
Orwego,	Walterville,	Monmouth,
	Yoncalla,	Perry,
Clatsop.		Rickreall,
Astoria,	Linn.	Salem,
Helvalem,	Albany,	Turner,
Skipanon,	Brownsville,	Zena,
Westport,	Crawfordsville,	
	Diamond Hill,	Sherman.
Coos.	Halsey,	Antelope,
Coquille,	Harrisburg,	Buck Creek,
Empire City,	Hawkins,	Cross Keys,
Fairweather Prairie,	Lebanon,	Grass Valley,
Hermansville,	Peoria,	Kent,
Randolph,	Plainville,	Moro,
	Rock Springs,	Wasco,
Columbia.	Shedd,	Wapinitia,
Marshfield,		
St. Helens,	Marion.	Umatilla.
Scappoose Island,	Aurora,	Alba,
	Butteville,	Echo,
Douglas.	Eclipse,	Helix,
North Canyonville,	Buttermilk,	Pendleton,
Camas Valley,	Butte,	Umatilla,
Elkton,	Fairfield,	Weston.
Galesville,	Gardiner,	
Gardiner,	Hubbard,	Wasco.
Kellogg,	Marion,	Antelope,
Lookingglass,	Mehama,	Dayton,
Myrtle Creek,	Mount Angel,	Lafayette,
Oakland,	Needham,	Mount Hood,
Pass Creek,	Salem,	Mountain House,
Roseburg,	St. Louis,	Tygh Valley,
Scottsburg,	Shelburne,	The Dalles,
Two Mile,	Stayton,	
Umpqua City,	Turner,	Wasco.
Wilbur,	Waconda,	Antelope,
Yoncalla,	Woodburn,	Boyd's Creek,
		Buck Creek,
Gilliam.	Morrow.	Dufur,
Arlington,	Alpine,	Grass Valley,
Cottonwood,	Cecil,	Kent,

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1871.

The Latest "Assault" on Our Liberties.

All the Democratic papers are howling in concert over what they call "military law" in South Carolina; for so they characterize the act of arresting the Ku-Klux in some of the counties of that State. The exact truth of the case is this: The United States Courts instituted judicial proceedings against the Ku-Klux. The Marshals were not able to make a single arrest because of the organized opposition of these lawless and criminal bands. Therefore the Marshals were authorized to call on the military to enforce the law and arrest these criminals. And the President, in pursuance of an act of Congress, for such cases made and provided, suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain counties in order that these bandits might be held till the next ensuing term of Court, and not procure their release at once through confederates and return to their course of lawless violence. So they are held for trial, not by military law, but by the civil courts. Such is a true statement of a matter which newspapers which have always sympathized with Southern rebellion and violence are trying to get up a noise about. It is brought out very clearly by a colloquy between two South Carolina newspapers. The Democratic organ at Columbia, the *Phœnix*, asked:

Why are the United States military in these nine counties making arbitrary arrests? Will the *Union* answer?

And thus the *Union* made answer:

Certainly. For the purpose of breaking up one of the most infernal political organizations that ever existed anywhere. Not a word from the *Phœnix* in condemnation of the dark and bloody deeds perpetrated in this State by the members of this secret political Klan, known as the "Invisible Empire," not a line in defense of law and order, or for the protection of the lives and property of the poor victims of this inhuman brutality.

So much for the so-called "latest assault on our liberties."

Against the "Passive Policy."

The Albany *Democrat* pronounces against the "no nomination nonsense" in the most emphatic style. It is a singular proof of the present hopeless condition of the party that its journals are forced to discuss these things. Here is what the *Democrat* says:

If Horace Greeley, Gratz Brown and other two-headed Radicals are honest in their opposition to Grant, they will oppose his election as well as if there is a Democratic ticket as if there were none, and if they won't do that they are simply aspiring demagogues and are as dishonest and unreliable as Ulysses Grant or Rezin Hosfer, and are unworthy of the support of the honest men of any party.

The Democratic party in the next elections [illegible] as to the Federal in their platform, and were it so, we badly fear now [illegible] voting for a Radical President next year and their party identity will be as completely swallowed up in Radicalism as is Sodom in the Dead Sea. The scattered hosts of Democracy would never again be able to rally under the old battle-stained [illegible] which has been their pride and boast for three-quarters of a century, and their name would be only as a legend to remind them of the better and purer days of our lost Republic.

Another quibbling, twaddling article appears in the *Herald* relative to the land grant for the Portland and Salt Lake railroad. We said the other day that that paper is "quite unfriendly to such grants" as that asked for in this case. The *Herald* rejoins that this is an unfair and incorrect statement of its position, and then goes on through two long articles to show that it is "friendly" to this grant in the shape in which it is asked for. Since that paper has succeeded so well in contradicting and confuting itself, we don't see that it devolves on us to say any more of the matter.

According to a rumor prevalent at Puget Sound the "terminus" question is settled. This rumor has it that Steilacoom has won the prize. In consequence Steilacoom is jubilant. We may hope that this rumor is correct, so that the people over there may now [illegible] to collect their senses, which have been wandering sadly and insanely for several years.

It is announced that the newly elected Legislature of New York, which is more than two-thirds Republican, will legislate out of existence what has been left of Tammany. The new game is to abolish all fat offices in both Brooklyn and New York City, and simplify the municipal patronage of these cities, both as regards expenses and the number of employés.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, November 17th, 1871.

CIRCUIT COURT—Upton, Judge.—Smith Bros. & Co. vs. A. L. Marshall; suit for foreclosure of mortgage; default and decree entered against defendants.

Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake Railroad Company vs. Oregon Steam Navigation Company; suit for right of way; on stipulation continued for the term.

Ritchie vs. Jennings vs. Josephine M. Jennings; suit for divorce; default entered against defendant, and cause referred to R. K. Bybee, Esq.

Hayden, Smith & Co. vs. Carter and Eisner; action on account; judgment entered against plaintiffs, in accordance with verdict of jury, for costs.

State of Oregon vs. John Wilson and D. Stimson, indicted under the name of D. Thielson; larceny from the person; defendants plead not guilty.

State of Oregon vs. Wm. O'Connor; larceny; defendant plead not guilty.

State of Oregon vs. Michael Flanagan; larceny in a dwelling; defendant arraigned and allowed until to-morrow morning to procure counsel and plead.

State of Oregon vs. H. Keithly, Ned Tibbetts and Ned Percy. Larceny. Defendants Tibbetts and Percy pleaded not guilty.

John Cogswell vs. A. P. Dennison and the City of Portland. Action dismissed as to defendant, Dennison's, post, as per stipulation.

State of Oregon vs. William J. Daly. Murder in second degree. Defendant arraigned and allowed until to-morrow morning to plead. W. W. Thayer for defence.

State of Oregon vs. James Ward. Larceny. George Venable Smith for defence. Defendant pleaded not guilty.

State of Oregon vs. John Foster. Seduction. Defendant arraigned and given until to-morrow morning to procure counsel and plead.

E. B. Dufur vs. Thomas Cully. Action for damages; received from animal. Argument closed. Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

INGENIOUS AND USEFUL INVENTION.—A young man in this city, named Smith, a nephew of Dr. Chapman, has invented a "Station Indicator," for use on railroads. It is a contrivance intended to dispense with the usual way of conveying information to passengers in railroad cars as to the names of stations as the stoppages are made. The conductor may stand on the platform of any car in the train, turn a crank and notify the passengers in the entire train, of the name of the station at which the train will next stop. By turning the crank a bell is rung in each car and a card exposed containing the name of the station. In countries where everybody reads, the contrivance would seem to be admirable, as notice could be given of the next stopping place in advance, so that passengers might be prepared to dismount; but suppose the train to have a load of Long Tomers or Soap-Crackers, what then? Every mother's son of 'em would go clear through to the final station. We learn that Smith has filed a caveat and will have the invention tested at the East.

BALL.—The second annual ball of the Independent German School Association, will take place at the Washington Guard's Armory next Monday evening.

OREGON.

The assessable property of Clackamas county this year amounts to $2,117,099. A large increase.

It is understood, that material to commence the publication of the Roseburg *Ensign* arrived by the *Stephens*. That paper will be out again shortly.

Some of the papers tell of the discovery of a "patch" of 5,000 acres of wild plums in the mountains in Jackson county, the fruit all dried on the trees and in a splendid state of preservation. Pitless, too, of course.

A member of a sharivaring party at Weston, Umatilla county, will not do that naughty thing any more for a while, because his arm was broken by an accidental shot from the pistol of a friend. A man who will engage in the heathenish custom of sharivaring a newly married couple ought to be shot every day in the year.

The Oregon City paper says: A couple of men have been making a hole in the side of the bluff opposite town for the past two weeks. They are in about 60 feet. We are not informed what their object is, but suppose they are hunting some "hidden treasure." We hope they may be rewarded for their energy and industry, if not in this cold world, the next.

Albany can now boast of a ghostly inhabitant who will stand the test of the most searching investigation and remain a veritable ghost all the same. In its nocturnal rambles it vibrates between Cherry's foundry and Cartwright's warehouse, in the eastern part of town, and seems to inhabit the rock-bound banks and pebbly bed of Dixie creek. It wears the apparel of a woman, and is believed to be the restless spirit of one who inhabited a house in that immediate vicinity while of the earth earthy. So says the *Democrat*.

CORNER STONE CEREMONIES.—The corner stone of the Congregational church at Holladay's addition to East Portland, will be laid to-day at 11 o'clock A. M., with appropriate ceremonies.

REMARKABLE CURE OF THE DEPUTY JAILER OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY JAIL.

"The work goes bravely on." Case No. 5,240—Second series.

CITY JAIL, PORTLAND, Oregon, June 7, 1871.

A. M. LORTZ & CO.: I was attacked with a severe case of rheumatism. It was in my thighs, hips, fingers, shoulder blades—indeed in all the joints of my body. I suffered great pain and anguish. I was attended by a regular physician, but with no effect. I was induced to try your Dark West Remedy, and it immediately commenced to relieve me. I consider it, from my experience, the best remedy for rheumatism known.

ALFRED F. TURNER, Deputy Jailer.

This is to certify that the above statement is correct to my own knowledge. JOHN P. WARD, Jailer, Co'lt

DR. ABORN.

LABORATORY, CONSULTING AND OPERATING APARTMENTS, Cor. THIRD AND MORRISON STREETS.

MODERN and SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT for Chronic Diseases.

OFFICE HOURS—10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6½ to 7½ P. M. oct25 2pd1f

TESTIMONIAL.

We the undersigned having been the recipients of the services of Mrs. M. C. White in teaching the science of Music on the Pianoforte, take pleasure in giving a hearty testimonial that we have employed her in our families as a teacher of her "New Method of Instruction," and that it has proven *superior* to any method we have ever known. And that although the *first cost* may be a trifle greater than some others, we believe it to be in the *aggregate much cheaper*, besides being a great *economy* in point of time. We, therefore, take pleasure in recommending her to the patronage of all who may be desirous of obtaining a musical education, as a very superior instructor.

To those who desire to know more about it before increasing any opinions, we give a cordial invitation to call at our homes and interview our pupils.

For reference see advertisement.

(Signed) F. DEVEARD HOLMAN,
N. W. cor Seventh and College streets, Portland.
OEO. W. HILLMAN, 205 Second St.
NAT. H. LANE, East Portland.

Burnett's Cooking Extracts are the best.

PERKINS & HOUSE'S SAFETY LAMPS.

It is perfectly non-explosive. The light is better than is produced by any other lamp. I believe it to be true economy in view of the safety, the quality and quantity of the light produced, and the durability of this lamp, to throw away all other kinds and use this only.

PROF. W. S. CLARK,
President Mass. Agricultural College.

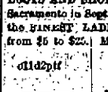
See advertisement elsewhere.

CARD.

MR. F. X. MAST, of San Francisco, having received THE FIRST PREMIUM FOR FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES, at the California State Fair held at Sacramento in Sept. 1871, is prepared to receive orders for the FINEST LADIES' and GENTS' WEAR. Prices from $5 to $25. Measure taken for the same at

KART & RICHARDS',
112 Front St., Portland, Oregon.

d11d2p1f

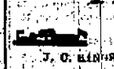


DR. B. R. FREELAND,
DENTIST.
LATE OF SAN FRANCISCO.
No. 133 First St., Portland.
Nitrous Oxide administered. n8d1f

NEW TO-DAY.

PORTLAND AND OREGON CITY PACKET.

THE STEAMER



CARRIE,
J. C. KINSLEY.....Master,

Will make Daily Trips (Sundays excepted) between
OREGON CITY AND PORTLAND,
From Foot of Washington st.

Leaving Oregon City at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning—Leave Portland at 2 o'clock P. M.
For Freight or Passage, APPLY ON BOARD.
n16d1f

IN MARKET!

Sullivan's Addition to EAST PORTLAND!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LATELY LAID OFF in Lots and Blocks the Addition above in accordance with the "Holladay Addition," now offers the same for sale and at the

Most Reasonable Rates!

For the purpose of giving the poor man and laborer a chance to secure a homestead.

All parties wishing to purchase Lots can do so by the payment of $20 down and $10 in installments, payable monthly until the same is paid for.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN SULLIVAN,
At Thos. Fitch's Office,
East Portland.
n18d1f

CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL!

THE CHILDREN OF THE

UNITARIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL!

Will give a Fair and Festival at the Church,

Corner of Yamhill and Seventh sts,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 21ST,

For the benefit of the Sunday School.

Admission, 25 cents. n18d1d

Ordinance No. 1,110.

AN ORDINANCE MAKING AN APPROPRIATION out of the General Fund for the payment of damages awarded by the viewers of the extension of Main street.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That the sum of Five Hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated out of the 'General Fund to pay the damages in excess of the benefits awarded to the owners of certain property mentioned and described in Ordinance No. 1,078, entitled "An Ordinance adopting the report of the viewers in the matter of the extension of Main street and directing to whom the damages therein named shall be paid."

Passed the Common Council Nov. 16, 1871.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Nov. 17, 1871.

PHILIP WASSERMAN,
nov18d5t Mayor.

NEW TO-DAY.

COCK FIGHTING

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

AT

BILLY TENNANT'S PLACE,

One Door North of Oro Fino Theater.

WHERE THE BEST OF

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Are constantly on hand. Remember the place No. 61 First street. n13 dtf

GREAT NEWS FROM CHICAGO!

CHICAGO IS RAPIDLY PROGRESSING AND ALL improvements going ahead so I call the attention to

J. BLOOM'S CITY OF BERLIN STORE,

127 First Street, bet. Morrison and Yamhill,

Having just returned from the East with one of the Largest Stocks of

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Silks, Cassimeres, Clothing,

LADIES' AND GENTS' HATS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
GENTS' & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, AND FURS of all kinds; also a Good Stock of

Jewelry, of all descriptions,

and SPECTACLES to suit all eyes.

Highest Cash Price Paid for all kinds of Furs. oct27 d3m

OYSTERS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF OYSTERS!

AT

Keith's Oyster Saloon.

First Street, Portland.

FRESH OYSTERS OPENED, READY FOR FAMILY use, sent to all parts of the city and to all the Towns on the Railroad at 75 CENTS PER HUNDRED. Compartment Buckets for sending Oysters, cooked, to all parts of the City, HOT.

Oysters Stewed.....37½
" Fried.....37½
" Fancy Roast.....37½
" Raw.....25
Oysters, Raw, (Double Plate).....37½
n18d1m

Sealed Proposals.

IN DUPLICATE WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNdersigned until 12 M., on the 11th of December, for the delivery at San Francisco, or at San Pedro, California, of about 2,000,000 feet board measure, of merchantable yellow fir.

Forms and specifications may be obtained at this office.

G. H. MENDELL,
Major of Engineers.

U. S. Engineer Office, 633 Kearney street, San Francisco, November 11, 1871. no18-6t

Ordinance No. 1109.

AN ORDINANCE TO ESTABLISH THE GRADE OF North Front street at N street.

The city of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That the grade of North Front street at the intersection of N street, be and is hereby established at 15 feet and Six-tenths (15-6) feet above the base of grades.

Passed the Common Council November 15, 1871.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Nov. 17, 1871.

PHILLIP WASSERMAN,
n18d4t Mayor.

Columbia Street.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Auditor and Clerk of the city of Portland until 12 o'clock M., Wednesday, November 22d, 1871, for the improvement of that part of Columbia street lying between the west line of the Public Levee and the center of Second street in the manner provided by Ordinance No. 1,055.

Bids must state opposite the number of each block the price per cubic yard for excavation and embankment, and the price per lineal foot for plank roadway and sidewalks and the price each for aprons.

Each bid must be accompanied with the bond of two freeholders, properly verified in the sum of five hundred dollars, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to such bidder, he will, upon its being so awarded, enter into a contract therefor with good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved.

R. M. BURTON,
T. M. DAYWOOD,
W. LAIR HILL,
n18d1d Committee on Streets and Public Property.

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.

The Most Durable,

THE

Most Beautiful

AND

Most Convenient Paint for all Purposes yet Discovered.

IT IS PREPARED READY FOR APPLICATION; IS made of several shades or color, which may be changed to suit the taste, by mixing one with another, and is put up in cans of one and five gallons each.

A few handsome shades of this celebrated paint have just been received DIRECT FROM THE ORIGINAL NEW YORK FACTORY by

SMITH & DAVIS,
Portland, Oreg., Aug. 10th, 1871. 71 Front st.
aug10dtf

Pacific Insurance Company,
No. 422 California St.,
San Francisco.

Capital, GOLD.....$1,000,000.

JONATHAN BUNT.....President
A. J. RALSTON.....Vice President
C. A. LATON.....Secretary
A. BAIRD.....Marine Secretary

Portland Office—66 First Street,

Adjoining Wells, Fargo & Co.

J. G. PARKER, Jr.

General Agent for Oregon and Washington Ter. dtf
n11e

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY PURCHASED THE DRUG STORE KNOWN AS THE

OREGON DISPENSARY,

No. 73 First Street,

AND HAVE TRANSFERRED THEIR PRESCRIPTION AND

GENERAL RETAIL BUSINESS

TO THAT STAND, WHICH WILL BE CONDUCTED by

MR. W. H. WALLACE,

who has been favorably known to our friends and patrons during the last four years.

SMITH & DAVIS.
Portland, Oregon, Nov. 6th, 1871. n7dlm

BANCROFT & MORSE,

AGENTS FOR

Mabie Todd & Co.'s

CELEBRATED

GOLD PENS!

THE BEST IN USE!

n11d10t

TO THE TRADE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE ORDERS FOR FRUIT JARS

For next season, to be manufactured during the Winter and delivered to dealers during the Spring.

We shall have a full supply of VICTORY JARS. Have also complete arrangements to manufacture MASON'S PATENT FRUIT JARS, with porcelain lined tops.

PRICES LOW for orders in quantities.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.,
Agents Pacific Glass Works,
Nos. 512 and 514 Washington street,
n16d2p2w San Francisco, Cal.

GRAY'S MUSIC STORE!

MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER AND DEALER

OF ALL KINDS OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STEINWAY PIANOS,
BURDETT ORGANS.

G. L. DeFRANS,
Manager,
ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE.

AN UNPREJUDICED PHYSICIAN INTERVIEWED.

Bold Opinions Truly Expressed.

POPULARITY IS NOT ALWAYS A proof of desert. Every newspaper man knows that. Many articles are engineered into temporary popularity that have no intrinsic merit whatever. It is an easy thing to make swooping assertions and sow them broadcast in the columns of the public press. But there is a class of experienced and thoughtful birds not to be caught with chaff, like Captain Cuttle, they want "an opinion as is an opinion," in other words, the judgment of competent and disinterested authority, as a basis for this own.

Several of these cautious individuals having done us the honor to invite an expression of opinion in these columns on the properties of the much talked of Tonic known as PLANTATION BITTERS, we have taken the pains to obtain from a distinguished physician whose ability and integrity of purpose no one will venture to question, what may fairly be deemed a conclusive answer to the questions of our correspondents. Dr. Elias Kennedy Whitmarsh, as a surgeon, pathologist and chemist, the four superiors west of the Alleghanies, and the following conversation which occurred a few days ago between that gentleman and one of our staff, is offered, without comment, for the information of "whom it may concern:"

REPORTER—Have you any objection to state your views in relation to a medicinal preparation which has obtained great celebrity in this country? The object is to ascertain whether the reputation it deserved or not.

DR. WHITMARSH—If I know anything about the article, I'll tell you what I think of it. How is it named?

REPORTER—PLANTATION BITTERS.

DR. WHITMARSH—Well, it is a wholesome vegetable tonic.

REPORTER—Anything else?

WHITMARSH—Yes, it has a mild aperient property, and produces a salutary effect upon the liver when that organ is diseased.

REPORTER—It contains alcohol I understand—Santa Croix Rum.

DR. WHITMARSH—Of course it contains a diffusive stimulant. If it did not its medicinal ingredients would be comparatively inert. They are rendered operative by the alcoholic principle.

REPORTER—Supposing that theory to be correct, is Santa Croix Rum a good article for that purpose?

DR. WHITMARSH—The best I think. It is more nutritious and far less exciting than the spirits made from grapes or grain.

REPORTER—But are stimulants really necessary at all in medical treatment?

DR. WHITMARSH—Sir, if you had ever practiced medicine you would not ask the question. They are an essential portion of the *materia medica*. Every intelligent member of the profession knows that. The physician who denies it is either a hypocrite or a fool.

REPORTER—Do you consider a medicated stimulant like the PLANTATION BITTERS preferable to simple alcohol? In other words, would the Santa Croix Rum be as useful without the other ingredients as with them?

DR. WHITMARSH—Certainly not. Among those ingredients are Extract of Dandelion, one of the finest antibilious medicines I know of; Calisaya Bark, of all tonics the best; and Chamomile, an admirable stomachic. The remedial powers of these curatives is increased probably tenfold by the nutritive stimulant with which they are incorporated.

REPORTER—You seem to have a high opinion of the Bitters.

DR. WHITMARSH—I simply state facts, sir. You must draw your own conclusions.

REPORTER—May I ask if you ever prescribed PLANTATION BITTERS for your patients?

DR. WHITMARSH—I do, frequently. All that I have said to you is founded on my own experience. I never make positive statements on unsubstantial grounds.

REPORTER—I am sure of that. Excuse me for having trespassed so long on your valuable time. Good evening.

We presume the correspondents who have addressed us on the subject of PLANTATION BITTERS, will consider their questions satisfactorily answered by the remarks of Dr. Whitmarsh.

je24d6pTuThSaw6m

BUSINESS MOVING BACK!

SINCE TAYLOR & BROWNELL OPENED their new store on the corner of FRONT and YAMHILL STS., and filled it with DRY GOODS, it is being remarked that parties in want of anything in that line call there for it.

T. & B. have a very select stock and (expenses being light) can afford to sell about twenty per cent. lower than the majority of the trade. The Stock comprises

LINENS, WOOLENS, COTTONS,
Hosiery, Hoods, Skirts, Shawls, Dress Goods, etc., etc.

FRESH INSTALLMENTS EVERY STEAMER.
Inspection cordially invited.

Taylor & Brownell,
COR. THIRD AND YAMHILL STREETS.
n17dtf

D. SAMUELS,
IMPORTER OF
American & Foreign DRY GOODS,
REAL LACES, SILKS, VELVETS, Etc.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF REAL LACES on this coast, at Wholesale and Retail.
MANUFACTURER OF THE PIONEER KID GLOVE.
43, 44 & 46 Third street,
oct12m2p SAN FRANCISCO.

COBURN & McCABE,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

COR. WASHINGTON and FRONT STS.,

UP-STAIRS.

Entrance on Washington St.
je10d4f

Ocean Steamers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMpany's Steamship

R. S. FLOYD.....Commander

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F Street, for the above port

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1871,

At 2 o'clock, P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front Streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For Port Townsend, Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia, & Victoria.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION CO.'S Steam Propellor

CALIFORNIA.

JOHN HAYES.....Commander.

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above ports

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1871.

At 5 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front Street.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For San Juan, Nanaimo & Sitka,

Carrying the United States Mail.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMpany's Steamer

GEO. S. WRIGHT,
T. J. AINSLEY.....Commander,

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F street, for the above ports, on

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1871,

At 5 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front streets

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE

OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

Sailing from New York

Every Saturday and Alternate Tuesday

Cabin Passage, to Liverpool (gold).....$80 to $100
Steerage Passage to Liverpool (currency).....
Passage from Liverpool to New York.....
Cabin (gold).....$70 to $80
Steerage (currency).....

Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Corner Fulton and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, New York.

Or to W. WEIDLER,
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Oregon.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Of San Francisco.

Capital.....$1,000,000

OFFICERS.

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President
N. D. MORSE, Secretary
CHAS. R. STORY, Asst. Sec'y

DIRECTORS.

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George H. Howard, Wm. H. Moor, W. H. Foster, Jr.,
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Alex. B. Grogan, W. M. Hinrichsen, Charles R. Story,
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Salem: L. F. GROVER. **Albany:** J. K. CRAWFORD.
Dallas: D. M. BRENCH. **Lewiston:** J. LOEWENBERG.

Referring to the above, we desire to call your especial attention to the features of this Company: The business of the OREGON BRANCH is conducted under the supervision of a Board of Directors, all of whom are well known residents within this State. The entire receipts, both Fire and Marine Premiums, as also the Capital Stock, subscribed within this State, is retained and INVESTED HERE by the Board of Directors, thereby relieving, in a measure, the constant drain upon the resources of the State, by the annual withdrawal of large amounts of money paid for Insurance.

Losses will be fairly adjusted and promptly paid, without the intervention of foreign adjusters.

HAMILTON BOYD,
Portland, October 20, 1871. General Agent.
o24d1f2p

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN PORTLAND.

NEW STYLES

OF

WALL PAPER, LACE CURTAINS,

CORNICES, &c.,

AT

W. A. BUCHANAN'S,

S. W. corner of Taylor and First streets.

Also, in stock a Large Assortment of

Furniture & Bedding

Of all descriptions.

WINDOW SHADES, COMFORTABLES, LOOKING GLASSES, MIRRORS, ETC. dtf n3

MRS. M. C. WHITE,

TEACHER OF

ROBBINS' AMERICAN METHOD

OF THE

Pianoforte, Guitar and Organ,

RECENTLY FROM THE EAST, AND MORE RECENTLY FROM SAN FRANCISCO, IS STOPPING AT GEO. W. HILLMAN'S, No. 203 Second Street, next to the New Congregational Church, where she would be glad to see all interested in music, and wish to learn to play in the shortest possible time. By this method a pupil sees at sight what the fingers are required to perform; giving a more thorough knowledge of harmony and the touch; hastening to play the Piano and Organ in one-half the time of the old method. Please give her an immediate call and inquire what the method is.

At home from 3 to 4 P. M.

Mrs. WHITE is only Agent and has for sale, Wm. McCammon's celebrated full iron Pianos, of Albany, N. Y. Orders may be left at Gray's Music Store, First Street, Portland. n8d1m

PACIFIC COAST DIARIES!

FOR 1872,

AT

BANCROFT & MORSE'S.

Also, a full supply of the

JEWETT, CACKSON'S

n4d1m

Auction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER
Corner of Front and Oak Streets.

AUCTION SALES

OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL CHANDISE AND HORSES.

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday.

aug26 A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

At Private Sale.

ENGLISH REFINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON;
do SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL;
HORSE SHOES, FILES, RASPS, SAWS;
SCREWS, FRY-PANS, SHEET IRON, ETC.

ALSO

Large assortment of GROCERIES & LIQUO
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auction

Regular and Peremptory Sale

OF

REAL ESTATE,

GROCERIES,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &c.,

I will sell at my Auction Rooms,

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Real Estate:

The north 25 feet of Lot [illegible] Couch's Addition to the City of Portland, [illegible] North between F and G sts, together with

STORY AND A HALF COTTAGE,

containing 7 Rooms, and all the [illegible] Wood Shed and other improvements.

TITLE PERFECT. TERMS EASY.

Lot 5 in Block 241, East Portland.

35 sheets [illegible] PILLOW TEA.
50 boxes [illegible] SALTS.
60 lbs ALABASTINE CANDLES.

150 cases FRESH TOMATOES.
100 cases FRESH PEARS.
200 lbs C. C. [illegible]
[illegible] ALSO

100 lbs FAMILY [illegible]
75 lbs TOILET [illegible]

50 bbls MACKEREL
30 kits

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct'r.

AUCTION!

OSCAR KILBOURN.

Office—No. 40 First street.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

S. SHERLOCK & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Saddles, Harness,

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

Hill's Concord Stage and Buggy Harness, &c., &c.

SALE ROOMS—No. 61 Front St, No. 62 First St., Portland.

100 dozen assorted TEAM COLLARS on hand

J. B. CONGLE & CO.

24 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.

Between Washington and Alder Sts., East Side.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

Saddles, Bridles, WHIPS AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

n3d1f

Railroads.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R.

NO. 14. TIME SCHEDULE.

TO TAKE EFFECT SUNDAY, OCTOBER [illegible] at 6 o'clock A. M.—for the government of employees and the Company's [illegible] to vary therefrom as circumstances may require. Daily Trains will run between

PORTLAND AND EUGENE CITY,

AS FOLLOWS

	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Eugene City 5:00 P. M.
Eugene City	6:00 A. M.	Portland 3:30 P. M.

The 1:00 P. M. Train from Portland, and the 6:00 A. M. Train from Eugene City are Passenger Trains Daily.

The 6:30 A. M. Train from Portland and the 6:00 A. M. Train from Eugene City are Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached and run Daily.

Oregon & California R. R. Freight Trains and Stages connect with all Regular Trains.

Trains No. 5 and [illegible] Freight Trains and do not carry passengers.

Close connections are made at EUGENE CITY with the Stages of the Oregon [illegible] Stage Co.

Tickets for sale at the [illegible] Line to the following given points:

In OREGON—Oakland, [illegible] Roseburg.
In CALIFORNIA—[illegible]

Freight Forwarded to and from all points on the line of the Oregon & California R. R. and Steamer Farmer, Capt. Calahan's Rapids, Fort [illegible]

Storage will be charged on all freight left in Warehouse [illegible] days after arrival, and will be charged for Lading and [illegible] after receiving the outside valuation $1,000 per car.

Freight will not be Received for Shipment after 5 o'clock P. M.

Tickets for sale at the Company's Office, corner F and Front sts., at the Ferry landing, Portland.

J. C. HILLYER, Asst. Sup't.
R. KOEHLER, Gen'l Sup't.
s29d1f

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Great Central Iowa Short Line and OVERLAND ROUTE.

With its Connections East and West is the

Shortest, Quickest and Best Route

BETWEEN

Pacific and Atlantic

Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago.

THE ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THE [illegible] OVERLAND MAILS, and making reliable connections at OMAHA with trains coming from the West by

THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS

AND AT CHICAGO

With all EAST EXPRESS TRAINS for the East North & South.

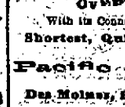
The most Elegantly Furnished PARLOR and DINING CARS ever used on any [illegible] and are now owned, and run by this Co. between Omaha and Chicago.

Through Tickets to all points East may be obtained at OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. Office, Portland, Oregon, At COMPANY'S OFFICE, 203 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, and at U. P. R. R. offices in Omaha and Sacramento.

Be Sure Your Tickets Read via Rock Island.

A. A. SMITH,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
HUGH RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago.
A. L. WAIT,
Gen'l Ag't for Pacific States, San Francisco.
se22d1tf

PIPIFAX!



THIS CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, made from the Calisaya Bark of Peru, is a CERTAIN CURE for DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, and all DISEASES of the STOMACH, BOWELS and LIVER.

This is to certify, That the Formula used in the manufacture of the German Pipifax Bitters has been submitted to my examination, and I cheerfully state that the ingredients are well selected, and combined, produces a tonic which will no doubt prove a HEALTHFUL TONIC and will promote digestion. G. HOLLAND, M. D.

DEAR SIR—I have examined the sample of Pipifax Bitters presented, and find it an excellent [illegible] Tonic and VALUABLE TONIC. H. H. TOLAND, M. D.

SHAEFFER, WALTER & CO.,
Sole Agents for the United States,
n18d6m 302 Battery St., San Francisco.

The Daily Oregon

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 18

CITY.

THE LOCK AND DAM SWINDLE.—We c[illegible] following from the Oregon City *Enterprise*: [illegible] of the contractors, Mr. Jordan, of the [illegible] construct the locks across the river, disa[illegible] very mysteriously last Monday, and it is [illegible] that he has absconded. He left here last [illegible] day for the purpose of going to Portland [illegible] money to pay off the hands. After he ar[illegible] Portland, he wrote back to Mr. Lord [illegible] superintending the work, stating that he h[illegible] eluded to go to San Francisco and lay the [illegible] before his sureties, and would leave [illegible] steamer on Monday. He did not go [illegible] steamer, and it was ascertained that he pa[illegible] the valley on the railroad on Monday e[illegible] taking the cars at Milwaukie. It looks v[illegible] picious, and the impression is that he h[illegible] sconded. We are informed that the con[illegible] are very heavily involved. They are in [illegible] and to a considerable amount, and [illegible]

Mr. Lord, who has endorsed for th[illegible] to be the loser to about $15,000. Mr. [illegible] of this city, about $5,000, and a num[illegible] smaller sums, to around town, probably [illegible] about of $5,000 more. They are also [illegible] on their pay roll to the hands about $9,000

...nd Commission.

...ICHARDSON,
...ION AND
...ort and Oak Streets.

...ION SALES
...GROCERIES, GENERAL
...IRE AND HORSES.

...dnesday and Saturday.

...B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

...ivate Sale.

...ED BAR AND BUNDLE IRON;
...E & OCTAGON CAST STEEL;
...FILES, RASPS, SAWS;
...ANS, SHEET IRON, R. G. IRON

ALSO:
...ent of GROCERIES & LIQUORS
...B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

...nd Peremptory Sale
OF
. ESTATE,
...OCERIES,
...ERCHANDISE, &c.
...Auction Salesroom,
...AY, NOVEMBER 18,
...10 o'clock A. M.,

...l Estate!
...Lot 3 in Block 60, in Couch's Ad-
...rtland, situated on Eighth street;
...ther with
...ND A HALF COTTAGE,
...ll hard finished; Wood Shed and
...on premises.
TERMS CASH.

ALSO,
East Portland.

ALSO,
...Scented POUCHONG TEA,
PEPPER SAUCE;
...DAMANTINE CANDLES;

ALSO,
...FRESH TOMATOES;
...FRESH PEACHES;
C. C. SOAP;

ALSO,
...MILY SOAP;
...LET do
ALSO
...MACKEREL;
do

RICHARDSON, Auct'r.

...ION HOUSE.

...R KILBOURN.

...No. 40 First street. dtf

...RY AND HARNESS.

...RLOCK & CO.
...LE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
...es, Harness,
HARDWARE
...cord Stage and Buggy
...rness, &c., &c.
...18—No. 61 Front St and
...2 First St., Portland.
...ssorted TEAM COLLAR
...on hand. d6m2p

...ONGLE & CO
...STREET, PORTLAND
...ington and Alder Sts., East Side
HARDWARE
...lon, Bridles,
...AND HARNESS
...VERY DESCRIPTION.
...d3m

Railroads.

...CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.
...TIME SCHEDULE. NO. 14.
...ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1871,
...A. M.—for the government and in-
...ress only; the Company reserve the right
...as circumstances may require.
...ain between
...ID AND EUGENE CITY
AS FOLLOWS:

Leave		Arrive
6:30 A. M.	Eugene City	7:30 P.M.
11:00 P.M.	Eugene City	2:00 P.M.
6:00 A.M.	Portland	1:00 P.M.
6:45 A.M.	"	8:00 P.M.

...rain from Portland, and the 6:00 A. M.
...City are Passenger Trains and run
...
...Train from Portland and the 6:45
...Eugene City are Freight Trains (with
...ached) and run Daily (except Sunday).
...orth R. R. Ferry makes connection
...rains.
...d are Freight Trains, and do not car-
...
...ns are made at EUGENE CITY with the
...on and California Stage Company.
...
...sale over the Stage Line to the below
...kland, Roseburg, Jacksonville,
...Yreka, Butterville, Soda Springs, Sac-
...to River, Red Bluff, Tehama, Shasta,
...Fort Jones.
...
...charged on all freight remaining in
...4 hours, except when through Bills of
...
...ll not be Received for Ship-
...o'clock P. M.
...
...sale at Company's Office,
...ront st., at the Ferry Lande
...ing, Portland.
H. THICKSTUN, Gen'l Supt.
...H, Asst. Supt.
E. P. ROGERS,
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

...GO, ROCK ISLAND AND
...FIC RAILROAD.
...Central Iowa Short Line
...RTLAND ROUTE,
...connections East and West, is the
Quickest and Best Route
BETWEEN THE
...nd Atlantic,
VIA
...Rock Island and Chicago.
...ROUTE CARRYING THE THROUGH
...D LETTER MAIL, making close and
...ect OMAHA with trains arriving
...
...AND UNION-PACIFIC RAILROADS,
...D AT CHICAGO
...XPRESS TRAINS East, North & South.
...legantly Furnished PARLOR SLEEP-
...used on any Railroad are now built,
...by this Co. between Omaha and Chicago.
...Tickets to all points East can be ob-
...N & CALEN. INIA R. R. OFFICE,
Portland, Oregon.
...OFFICE, 203 Montgomery Street, San
C. P. R. R. officers in San Francisco and
...ur Tickets Read via Rock Island.
A. M. SMITH,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
...E, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago.
A. L. WAIT,
...g't for Pacific States, San Francisco.
se21ddtf

PIPIFAX.

THIS CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS Increases the Appetite, is a CERTAIN Relief for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, and INACTION of the LIVER.

...d, That the Formula used in the manu-
...man Pipifax Bitters has been submitted
...n, and I cheerfully state the ingredients
...d and combined, producing a Bitters
...a HEALTHFUL TONIC, and
G. HOLLAND, M. D.
...e examined the sample of Bitters pre-
...it an excellently pleasant Cordial and
...IC. H. H. TOLAND, M. D.
...FEE, WALTER & CO.,
Sole Agents for the United States.
302 Battery St., San Francisco.

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1871.

CITY.

THE LOCK AND DAM SWINDLE.—We copy the following from the Oregon City *Enterprise*: "One of the contractors, Mr. Jordan, of the work to construct the locks across the river, disappeared very mysteriously last Monday, and it is thought that he has absconded. He left here last Saturday for the purpose of going to Portland to get money to pay off the hands. After he arrived at Portland, he wrote back to Mr. Lord, who is superintending the work, stating that he had concluded to go to San Francisco and lay the affairs before his sureties, and would leave on the steamer on Monday. He did not go on the steamer, and it was ascertained that he passed up the valley on the railroad on Monday evening, taking the cars at Milwaukie. It looks very suspicious, and the impression is that he has absconded. We are informed that the contractors are very heavily involved. They are in debt at Portland to a considerable amount, and in this city, Mr. Lord, who has endorsed for them, is said to be the loser of about $18,000; Mr. Charman, of this city, about $6,000, and a number of smaller accounts around town, probably to the amount of $5,000 more. They are also in debt on their pay roll to the hands about $6,000. This last sum the Lock Company propose to pay, so that the laborers will not lose anything. Capt. Smith, the Company's engineer, has taken charge of the work and will continue to prosecute it on behalf of the Company as fast as the condition of the weather will admit, and in the spring put on a large additional force of men to complete the work in accordance with the obligations of the Company to the State. Mr. Jordan had won the confidence of our entire community, and his conduct has taken all by surprise. We hope the matter may turn out better than it now appears." In addition to the above, we may state the report that the contract to construct the canal and locks has entirely "busted" out, and, as the State bonds have long since been issued to the "ring" and sold, the State is liable to lose the whole amount of the school fund "steal" and get no locks in return, just as might have been expected from the start.

HOW IT MAY BE DONE.—Our city jail has been the object of many an objurgation, not only out of the months of unfortunate prisoners, but from the pens of grand jurors and city reporters. And in this behalf it is not unlike the jail of a certain great city more than a thousand miles away. Of that jail and its management it was charged that it was an unfit cage for human birds, and that in addition to the foul wrongs of imprisonment in a foul place, the "queer fowl" sent into it were foully treated. And yet the true story of all the wrongs inflicted could not be told. The prisoners were incompetent and the reporters and reformers were refused either admittance or information. Finally a self-abnegated and philanthropic reporter went and had himself committed on some charge or other, and was confined and abused for four awful days, at the end of which time he came out and "blowed" on the whole institution and the entire management. We recognize in that reporter a genius and a good man. We suggest his example to our cotemporary reporters. For the sake of a full exposure and sufficient condemnation of our old public shanty, we are entirely willing to sacrifice in the above indicated way, the reporters of both the other city dailies. We will be content with the lesser glory of exploring the mysteries of the new jail when built. If this is not a magnanimous offer, what then shall we say?

SPECIAL CHURCH NOTICES.—Until further notice, evening services will be held at the Taylor street M. E. Church.

Rev. I. D. Driver will preach at the Hall street M. E. Church to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock.

There will be preaching at the A. M. E. Zion Church to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock.

Rev. I. L. Clark will preach at the Court House at 11 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

Rev. James Sellwood will preach at St. David's Chapel, East Portland, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., to-morrow.

Mass will be celebrated at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Oregon City, at the usual hour, to-morrow.

Rev. Dr. Lindsley will officiate both morning and evening in the First Presbyterian Church, corner Third and Washington streets.

Rev. John Rosenberg will preach on Sunday next at Salem, and Rev C. R. Bonnell will officiate at St. Stephen's Chapel in the morning, and in the afternoon at half past three.

ABOUT THE CARGO OF THE WHISTLER.—Messrs. Hodge, Calef & Co., favor us with the following extract from a letter from their resident partner at San Francisco, concerning the cargo of the bark *Whistler*: "The general average will not be large. Coal oil is badly smoked, as also are many other goods. How the fire originated will never be known, but it was supposed to have originated in some second-hand furniture. Prof. Price undertook the task of extinguishing the fire with carbonic acid gas, and after working several days and using 90 or 100 carboys of acids, he succeeded in saving the vessel and the larger portion of the cargo. When I tell you that kegs of nails and sewing machines were melted into lumps, you can imagine how hot the fire was. Some 10,000 gallons of coal oil were on board, and although the heat burned the cases and unsolicered some of the cans so that the oil ran out and was pumped up, none burned."

THE PROPERTY OF OUR SCHOOL DISTRICT.—We stated yesterday morning the total valuation of property in School District No. 1, subject to taxation for school purposes—$6,035,525. Of this total the value of lots in the city of Portland amounts to $3,869,085; value of lands not laid out in lots, $329,850; personal property $3,049,910. The sum total is $7,348,845, from which is subtracted indebtedness, $1,213,320, leaving the amount above stated, subject to taxation. It will be seen by the above figure that nearly all of the property of the district is situated within the corporate limits of the city, though the district embraces a large district outside. The figures also show that nearly all the property of the county lies within District No. 1. The total assessment of the county is $7,619,000; of the District $6,035,523—leaving the outside valuation $1,584,375.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY FAIR.—The Fair announced by this Society will commence next Thursday evening and continue three evenings. The *Sentinel* says: "We are requested to state that all who desire tickets for the coming Fair will find them at the Franklin Book Store, Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Store and the *Catholic Sentinel* office. Members of the Conference and ladies having charge of the tables or otherwise assisting in this praiseworthy work, will please call at the above places for tickets." The proceeds are to be devoted to the establishment of a hospital.

PUNNING.—A Philadelphia paper, the *Day*, puns thusly on the names of some Oregon citizens: "The President has appointed a gentleman by the name of *Virtue*, as one of the centennial commissioners from Oregon. He will meet with a hearty welcome in Philadelphia. Very few of his family get into public positions now-a-days. His colleague as commissioner is named Dufur, whom we will also *do for* to the best of our ability.

NAVIGATION.—The river having been swelled by the recent rains, there is not likely to be any further interruption to navigation, either above or below the falls. This is fortunate, as there are large quantities of grain in store along the upper Willamet which will be soon wanted to load vessels now nearly due.

A NEW OFFICER COMING.—A Washington dispatch of the 10th gives this: "Major George D. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant General, has been ordered to report for duty to the Commanding General of the Department of Texas, to relieve Major H. Clay, ordered to Portland, Oregon."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.—The Wallamet Society (Literary) will hold a regular meeting at the usual place, this evening.

An important business meeting of Baker Post No. 1, G. A. R., will be held this evening at the corner of Madison and First street.

A MISSIONARY RETURNED.—The *Catholic Sentinel* says: "We are happy to announce to our reader, particularly those of this city and Oregon City, that Rev. Father DeCrme arrived from his missionary tour to the Southern coast of this State, yesterday morning."

PORTLAND POSTOFFICE.—On Sunday, November 19th, and until further notice, the delivery window of the Postoffice will be opened on the arrival of the Southern mail, at 1 P. M.

THE CRIMINAL DOCKET.—We understand that Judge Upton will devote next week, or as much of it as may be necessary, to the trial of the criminal cases on the docket.

PORTLAND LIBRARY.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Portland Library has just received a choice and miscellaneous collection of valuable editions of rare, old and scarce English works of science, biography, history, poetry, travels and adventures, together with numerous humorous engravings by Cruikshank, Bleare and others; also several new novels and romances by the principal writers of the day. The books will be ready for circulation in a few days:

History of England from the earliest authentic accounts; origin, Government, laws, battles, seiges, sea fights, revolutions, discoveries, conquests and acquisitions in different parts of the world, by William Henry Montague, with portraits and plates.

La Sainte Bible, Revue par Pasteurs, Professeurs de Geneve, Argumens, Reflexions par Osterwald Sermons, or Homilies appointed to be read in churches in the time of Queen Elizabeth, to which are added The Articles of Religion and the Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical, A. D. 1604.

History of the Life of King Henry the Second of the age in which he lived, in five books; to which is prefixed a History of the Revolutions of England from the death of Edward the Confessor, to the birth of Henry the Second, by George Lord Littleton; three volumes.

A Treatise on the Plague, historical journal; medical account of the Plague at Alleppo, 1760-62; remarks on quarantine, lazarettes, administration of police in times of pestilence, cases of plague and weathers in pestilence, by Patrick Russell, M. D.

A Treatise on the Law of Evidence, as administered in England and Ireland, with illustrations from American and other foreign laws, by John Pitt Taylor; two volumes.

Readings delivered before the Honorable Society of Middle Temple, by George Bowyer, D. C. L.

Commentaries on the Laws of England in four books, with analysis of the work by Sir William Blackstone, with the last corrections by the author, and copious notes by Hovenden and Ryland.

Complete Concordance to Old and New Testaments, with dictionary and alphabetical index, including Apocrophya, by Alexander Cruden, M. A.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

A cotemporary announces the organization of a society for the high-toned pursuit of bean poker.

The advent of new lawyers and doctors in this city has become worthy of remark. Alas for the rest of us!

The United States Circuit Court will meet again on Monday, and the United States District Court on Tuesday.

It is now announced that Carrie Moore, the consational skater, will arrive here by December 8th. Don't stop her.

It is said the merchants don't know how to "take" the Yale students. They are pretty sure to "take 'em in."

An indignant correspondent at Halsey denies the statement that that town has got a saloon.

Miss Susan B. Anthony will leave overland for California to-day. She will scold at various places en route.

The daily *Bulletin* expects to get into a new building in about a week.

One Josiah Sturgos is putting up at the city jail for a few days as a vagrant.

The telegraph has been adjourned most of the time for a few days on account of the inclemency of the weather.

HURRAH FOR WING.—Just as the boys were beginning to feel the need of something to brace them up, the oyster man of Stark street brought in stewed and raw oysters—lots of 'em, too—for which he has our thanks. Wing keeps the Shoalwater Bay Oyster Depot, and has plenty for sale.

BOSS TWEED and others of the Tammany Ring have been stirred up very lively of late, but that is nothing compared with the excitement caused by Kohn & Fishel, who have stocked their large clothing establishment, No. 91 Front street, with goods for winter wear to suit all classes, not only in style but in price. Seeing is believing, so go and examine their stock.

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Downey, M
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